

كتاب من الأدب

Tories table motion of no confidence in the Government

Thatcher, Leader of the Opposition, yesterday tabled a motion of no confidence in the Government in the wake of the Government's refusal, on Thursday, to take part in a vote on its public spending plans. The motion will be debated on Wednesday and if the Opposition succeeds a general election will ensue.

Minor parties hold election key

George Clark
Political Correspondent

The Government's rejection of a vote on its public spending plans, Mrs Thatcher, the Conservative leader, yesterday threw down the gauntlet. She said that since the Government had declined to seek a vote from the House, she had tabled a motion of no confidence, which she would move on Wednesday. It is expected that the Government will accept that it must lead a general election.

The timing could be a matter of inter-party agreement, but Mrs Thatcher would almost certainly force the local government elections on May 5 (May 3 in Scotland).

precipitate a general election. Mrs Thatcher needs to win the backing of the party's MPs, including the Ulster Unionist Coalition in which Mr Enoch Powell has a strong influence. During the general elections of 1974, he was a key figure in the Conservative Party.

He could have his way in it, it is probable that the Ulster Unionist Coalition would provide the Government with a lifeline next week. His colleagues want to use his powerful position in the House to advance their cause in the Ulster Unionist Coalition and the Ulster Unionist Party.

There are five Labour MPs who are likely to be brought to the House to support the Government. They are: Mr Thomas Litterick (Birmingham, Selly Oak), Mr Donald Anderson (Swansea, East), Mr Raymond Fletcher (Ilkeston), Sir Alfred Broughton (Barnsley, Morley), and Miss Betty Boothroyd (West Bromwich, West).

None of the Conservative MPs who are likely to be brought to the House to support the Government. They are: Mr Thomas Litterick (Birmingham, Selly Oak), Mr Donald Anderson (Swansea, East), Mr Raymond Fletcher (Ilkeston), Sir Alfred Broughton (Barnsley, Morley), and Miss Betty Boothroyd (West Bromwich, West).

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The present state of the parties in the House of Commons is: Conservative, 278; Labour, 270; Liberal, 13; Scottish National Party, 11; Plaid Cymru, 3; Ulster Unionist, 2; Independent Unionist, 2; Craig and Mr Kilfedder, 2; total 315.

This shows the narrowness of the expected margin. But it was pointed out that if Mr Robertson and Mr Sillars voted with the Conservatives the majority over the Government would be five; if they abstained, it would be three.

On a visit to Cardiff yesterday Mr Callaghan was asked if the Government would seek to do a deal with other parties before the vote on Wednesday. "I don't see the need for that," he said. "The Government will make up its own mind."

But he acknowledged the seriousness of the Government's position. "This is the moment of truth," he said. "It will be a very serious vote."

All the other parties seem united in their condemnation of the Government for not seeking a vote on its public spending plans. But Mr Callaghan said yesterday that the Government's defeat on Thursday, when it declined to put in tellers for the division, was "about nothing, in effect".

Legislation was not necessary for governing. "We govern by right," he said. Referring to minority governments, Mr Callaghan said: "I do not think they are very good things, but do not confuse it with governing."

He has declined to do so, or to come to the House this morning. "This House has no confidence in her Majesty's Government," he said. "I understand that the Prime Minister will give facilities for it to be taken early next week."

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Barrel organ entertainment for visitors to an exhibition of royal Victorian paintings at the Royal Academy yesterday.

Opposition leaders held in Bhutto showdown over protests

From Hasan Akhtar
Rawalpindi, March 18

Almost all the important opposition leaders of the Pakistan National Alliance have been detained by police in different cities after demonstrations calling for the resignation of Mr Bhutto, the Prime Minister.

They include Maulana Mufli Mahmud, president of the alliance, Air Marshal Asghar Khan, Begum Nasim Wali Khan, Sher Bano Memon, Chaudhri Rahmat Ullahi and Maulana Shah Ahmad Noorani.

Professor Chaudhry Ahmad, secretary-general of the alliance, who is about the only important member not arrested, told a press conference in Lahore on Tuesday that the nationwide movement to elect a new Speaker and Deputy Speaker.

The assembly is also expected to elect Mr Bhutto as Prime Minister. The alliance's 37 deputies will boycott the session.

Last night the Army was patrolling the capital and other cities. Karachi, March 18.—More than 20 people were wounded

his followers that the alliance had repeated its demands for the Prime Minister's resignation, the reform of the election commission and fresh polls to be held under the supervision of the Supreme Court and the Army.

Air Marshal Asghar Khan was arrested in Lahore late last night as he left a restaurant which was surrounded by police. Four other opposition leaders were with the air marshal, who began his campaign against Mr Bhutto about five years ago. It is the first time he has been arrested.

Meanwhile, Fazal Elahi Chaudhry, the President of Pakistan, has summoned the newly elected National Assembly to meet in Islamabad on March 26 to elect a new Speaker and Deputy Speaker.

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Unexpected fall in rate of inflation last month

By David Blake
Economics Correspondent

Inflation fell in February with an increase in the retail price index of only 1.1 per cent. The fall, which was unexpected and has been only partly explained, was the first easing in the pace of inflation since last July.

Whitehall expects that there will be more bad months during the first half of this year before the underlying trend of inflation starts to come firmly downwards. There are many significant price increases still in the pipeline, particularly for manufactured food and drink and housing costs.

At the end of February the index for all items stood at 174.1, up from 172.4 at the end of January, during which month it had recorded a 2.6 per cent jump. The index for all items except seasonal food was up to 172.5 from 170.9, an increase of 0.9 per cent.

If the index, which excludes seasonal food, is compared with its level six months ago, then during the intervening period inflation has been running at an annual rate of 18.5 per cent.

During the year to the end of February prices rose by 16.2 per cent. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development was running at an annual rate of 8.7 per cent in February.

During February there were quite sharp variations in the rate of inflation between various products; the biggest increases were recorded for consumer durables, alcoholic drink and clothing and footwear, all of which rose by between 1.6 and 2 per cent.

On the other hand, services and housing costs both rose relatively little and the cost of fuel and light fell because of discounts given on gas and electricity prices. Seasonal foods went up, but not by as much as they did in January.

There may now be some

signs that the inflationary push to import prices caused by the collapse of the pound during the first three quarters of last year has worked its way through to the shops.

That would suggest that once the remaining price increases already in the pipeline have worked their way through, which should happen by the early summer, the rate of inflation ought to start falling quite fast. The Chancellor has predicted that by the end of the year the annual rate of inflation will be down to 13 per cent.

This target would, however, depend on a great deal on the impact of the Budget on prices. Other things being equal, an increase in indirect taxation or by easing the next round of pay bargaining.

The Chancellor remains committed to getting another round of pay policy to hold down wage costs. Some recent estimates have suggested that an increase of earnings overall of about 10 to 12 per cent could result in a halving of the inflation rate by next year.

Price rises at present are still running ahead of pay increases, with average earnings going up at about 13 per cent during the last year, but that much reflects a bunching of pay settlements.

Pay rises during the remainder of this round may be smaller and, since inflation is likely to be high and rising, at least for the next few months, the squeeze on living standards will intensify. An indication of progress on earnings should come on Monday, when new figures are published.

Britain's inflation remains high by international standards. Latest figures show the annual rate in Belgium is 7.7 per cent, in France 9 per cent, in Japan 9.2 per cent, in the United States 5.2 per cent, and in West Germany 4.1 per cent. In Italy, however, it is 22 per cent.

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British plane spotters are jailed

March 18

Five young Londoners arrested on what they say was an aircraft-spotting holiday in Greece today after the Athens court of misdemeanours found them guilty of violating anti-espionage laws.

Judge Stephanos Manthias told Kieron Pileman, aged 21, Roy Sturges, 28, Christopher Knox, 22, Christopher Taylor, 21, and Timothy James Blyth Spearman, 21, that he did not believe their story. They were taken to prison immediately after sentencing.

The Greek lawyer who defended the five said that an appeal had been lodged immediately.

The young Britons, who pleaded not guilty told the

all there was to it. But Judge Manthias, the presiding judge, said he did not see what pleasure could be derived from such a hobby. "It is a silly, tasteless, dangerous, and costly game," he said.

Mr Spearman replied: "It is a hobby." "It is like catching a fish and throwing it back into the sea. It is like climbing a mountain," he said.

Wing Commander Ioannis Marinkis, chief of intelligence for the Greek Air Force, giving evidence for the prosecution, said the accused had visited various military airfields and jotted down the numbers and types of aircraft they saw.

The wing commander said the notes seized from the men,

Force and how it was dispersed. Mr Sturges had written to the British Embassy in Athens asking for facilities to photograph Greek military aircraft. The British Naval and Air Attache, had replied that under no circumstances were they to take photographs. He had told them that in view of the tension between Greece and Turkey, the Greeks were very sensitive and at least two foreigners had been convicted for this type of indiscretion lately.

Families appeal: The families of all five men said in London that they would appeal to the Foreign Office for help as part of a campaign to get them freed.

Photograph, page 5

Ministers accept need for more flexible pay code

By Tim Jones
Labour Reporter

The Government seems committed to formulating a pay restraint policy that will allow the decline in different opening the floodgates to a wages free-for-all, which they would regard as potentially disastrous.

The strike by toolroom workers at British Leyland has clearly convinced ministers that it would be futile to negotiate a further round of the social contract with the TUC that was based on a flat rate formula, which primarily helps the lower paid.

While pressure on the social contract grows, the TUC, which is calling for income tax concessions amounting to £1,500m a year, mainly to help the lower paid, has ruled out any discussions on pay and collective bargaining with the Chancellor of the Exchequer before he presents his Budget on March 29.

Mr Jack Jones, the transport workers' leader, one of

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Clocks forward

British Summer Time begins at 2 am tomorrow, and clocks should be put forward an hour. It will end on October 23. Big Ben will be stopped from 9.45 to midnight tonight for the change to be made.

Argentine church urged

Roman Catholic bishops in Argentina have drawn the military government's attention to events "causing anguish" among the population. In a Lenten pastoral letter one of the bishops said that armed groups frequently take people away in violent raids on their homes. He also condemned torture.

Palestinians cautious

Mr Yasser Arafat's statement during an interview that he would assist President Carter to achieve a Middle East peace is being played down by Palestinian National Council officials meeting in Cairo.

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Letters: On the lack of a Sunday post collection, from Professor C. Endinger, and others; the status of the RUC, from Lord Hunt; cannabis and the law, from Mr John Trevelyan; the money supply, from Mr Reginald Maudling.

Obituary, page 15

Mawlana Abdul Majid; Mr A. D. Browne. Business News, pages 17-21. Stock markets: 15 light trading. The FT index closed 53.0 off at 235.5, a gain of 12.7 over the week. Gilt responded favourably to a new "cap" stock.

Personal investment and finance

Commemorative medallions are looked at coolly by Margaret Drummond; Final tax saving hints are discussed by Vera Di Palma. John Drummond examines the pitfalls facing the motorist whose car is a write-off.

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WEST EUROPE



The four candidates for mayor of Paris prepare, with interviewers, for a television debate. M Chirac, the Gaullist favourite, is in the centre (left) and M d'Ornano, his main opponent, is on the extreme right.

Alliance of left not easily explained in Lille

From Edward Mortimer

Lille, March 18. M Pierre Mauroy, the mayor of Lille, is a key figure in the French Socialist Party, ranking second after M Francois Mitterrand. He it was who, at the congress of Epinal-sur-Seine in 1971, enabled M Mitterrand to take over the party from outside by casting in his favour the block vote of the Nord, the department of which Lille is the capital, and in which the old socialist party had its largest membership.

M Mauroy's personality provides the strongest link between the old party and the new leadership, and many people see him as M Mitterrand's most likely successor. But the acceptance of M Mitterrand's leadership means also the acceptance of his strategy of alliance with the Communists, and this was not too easily swallowed by the old socialist militants of the Nord.

In this most heavily industrialized part of France, the left has been dominant for half a century and the toughest political battles have seen Communists and Socialists on opposite sides.

In Lille, the outgoing municipal council, elected in 1971, contained Socialists and Communists but no Communists and the same was true of many other towns in the region. But this time M Mauroy, faithful to the strategy of the new Socialist leadership, has broken with the centre and has given 10 of the 43 places on his list to the Communists.

Last Sunday this list received 45.53 per cent of the votes cast, against 41.53 per cent for the pro-Government list led by M Norbert Segard, the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications. The remaining votes went to an extreme-left list and to a "self-management and ecology list". Most of them can be expected to transfer to M Mauroy in the second ballot on Sunday, giving M Mauroy good reason to be confident that he will remain in office.

M Segard argues that he can still win if the turnout on the second ballot is higher. Describing himself as a Social Democrat by conviction (he is not a member of any political party) the minister is urging genuinely democratic Socialists to turn out and support him in order to stop the Communists getting into the town hall.

"These elections, as seen by Mauroy and the Communists, have nothing to do with local government", M Segard told me today. "The object is to get people used to voting for a Socialist-Communist alliance. M Mauroy could have won on the first ballot if he had put up a purely Socialist list, and indeed I myself would not have stood against him."

M Mauroy himself agrees that his reasons for bringing in the Communists are national rather than local. "For many years," he told me, "the right has speculated on the divisions between Socialists and Communists. The voting system for municipal elections, he added, was designed with precisely this in view, since it does not allow change in the lists between the two ballots.

This obliges the two left-wing parties to form joint lists before the first ballot if one of them is not to be excluded from the council altogether. "But in these elections the system has not worked for the first time: instead of dividing the left into win in many towns on the first ballot, while in other places (Paris for instance) the right has become the victim of its own system."

M Mauroy admits that he could probably have won without Communist support. But "Lille is a kind of Mecca of French socialism. We could not allow it to be an exception to the national rule."

Two years ago, he said, he would not have been sure how the voters of Lille would take it. But today people were no longer frightened of the Communists. "They are becoming like the Italian Communists and this explains the success of the Union of the Left. No one has any interest in pushing them back into their ghetto."

From Dan van der Vat

Bonn, March 18.

The eye of the political storm in West Germany over the use of bugging against terrorism centred on the Chancellor today when it became known that the BND, the federal intelligence service, was involved.

Herr Klaus Belling, the chief government spokesman, issued a statement this morning about yesterday's disclosure that consultations between the accused in the Baader-Meinhof terrorism trial and their counsel had been bugged. He confirmed that the authorities in the state of Baden-Wuerttemberg, who took the decision to eavesdrop at Stammheim prison, Stuttgart, where the trial is being held, had called in federal security agencies for technical assistance.

He disclosed, however, that requests for help had gone not only to the Office for the Protection of the Constitution, the counter intelligence service, which is under the authority of the Minister of the Interior, but also to the BND. The BND is controlled by the head of the Chancellor's office, Dr Helmut Schmidt, who had agreed to the request.

Like the Central Intelligence Agency in the United States, the BND is limited legally to gathering intelligence externally.

Although its only known role in the Stammheim bugging was helping the responsible state authorities with the technicalities of electronic eavesdropping, questions are already being asked about its possible involvement in other such operations. These have added a new dimension to the storm of controversy raging here about the activities and competence of all Western security agencies, including the military.

At Stammheim, the defence lawyers whose complaint led to the official admission about the bugging announced today that they would immediately withdraw from the trial, although they would retain their briefs.

The three defendants at the trial, Andreas Baader, Gudrun Ensslin and Jan Carl Raspe, announced through their lawyers that they would start an unlimited protest hunger strike on Monday. Their last hunger strike in 1974 before the trial began was followed by the death of their fellow accused, Holger Meins.

In Bonn, Herr Schmidt, the Chancellor, called to his office Professor Maihofer, the Interior

Minister, and other political leaders for a series of consultations which went on into the early hours of today.

Dr Helmut Kohl, leader of the opposition Christian Democrats, spent one and a half hours with Herr Schmidt. Later today, a Bundestag debate on agricultural policy was postponed to enable all parliamentary parties to hold emergency meetings.

Dr Kohl told his own colleagues that there were rumours of bugging operations in seven of West Germany's 10 states. The spokesman of the ruling Social Democratic parliamentary party told reporters that further bugging revelations could be expected over the next few days.

The EPP Democrats, junior partners in the coalition with the Social Democrats, adjourned their meeting, to enable Herr Genscher, the Foreign Minister, who is the party chairman, to break off an official visit to Madrid in time to take part in any decisions.

The whole issue of bugging came to the fore three weeks ago, when it was disclosed that the counter intelligence service had bugged the home of a nuclear scientist with friends on the fringe of the terrorist scene.

Madrid, March 18.—The Spanish Government pardoned more political prisoners today and cut the jail terms of others to cool the climate for general elections in June.

Coupled with an amnesty decree issued yesterday, the new measures are expected to enable most, if not all, of the estimated 200 political prisoners to go free. A royal decree dealing with prisoners not covered by the amnesty pardoned those not directly involved in murder or causing physical injuries.

The measures, however, excluded left-wing and right-wing extremists held responsible for a wave of political violence last January which the government said was aimed at provoking the Army to seize power.—Reuter.

From Our Correspondent

Rome, March 18.

The offices of a Milan industrial company were devastated with petrol bombs today while elsewhere extremist students disrupted workers' demonstrations in a general strike.

Marked youths broke away from a 10,000-strong march organized by left-wing students in Milan, held two guards at pistol point and threw petrol bombs into the offices of the Magnoni, Magnoni Electrical Company. Four employees trapped by the flames had to be rescued by firemen through the windows.

The offices of another company were attacked with gunfire and more petrol bombs. Elsewhere students burned a papier mache replica of a tank in symbolic protest against the Government.

West Germans back US sale to Nato

Bonn, March 18.—Herr Georg Leber, the West German Defence Minister, said today that he supports the purchase of a costly American-designed airborne warning and control system (Awacs) for Nato.

On his return from a two-day visit to the United States, he told a press conference: "We have jointly agreed that Awacs must become a Nato project."

He added, however, that no legal commitment had been entered into. Under the system 27 aircraft packed with electronic equipment would peer up to 400 miles across the borders of potential enemies.—AP.

Soares EEC speech rouses Lisbon MPs

From Our Correspondent

Lisbon, March 18.

Dr Soares, the Portuguese Prime Minister, told an applauding Parliament today that membership of the EEC would end Portugal's isolation and was a logical sequel to the April 1974 revolution.

The Prime Minister returned to Lisbon this week after visiting five EEC countries seeking support for Portugal's application, which will be formally lodged at the end of the month.

Addressing the Assembly on the implications for the country of its future accession to the Community, Dr Soares said it would "give Portugal a new national identity and the place it deserves in the international scene".

Since the decolonization of

its former African possessions, Portugal had returned to its European frontiers. That did not mean that membership of the EEC could be looked upon as a new Africa, offering riches without working for them.

Membership would be an end to Portugal's isolation, and a logical sequel to the April revolution.

The Prime Minister emphasized that 50 per cent of Portugal's foreign trade was with Community countries. Like such countries as Britain, Portugal would pass through a transitional stage before enjoying full membership, thus giving it time to prepare itself for integration in Europe. No vote was taken at the end of the debate, which was never hostile.

Later, Dr Soares answered questions put to him by MPs of parties both for and against the EEC.

Later last night Dr Soares closed a marathon two-day debate on the Government's strict new austerity measures with a spirited defence of its policies.

He assured MPs that his Government's measures were not contradictory to democratic socialism. "We are asking sacrifices," he said, "but not for ever, and if within three or four years all goes well, it will be possible for Portugal to emerge from the tunnel." This was all part of the goal of full integration in Europe. No vote was taken at the end of the debate, which was never hostile.

Some 40 men were reported to have been lost. The other half of the Zaire column was

OVERSEAS

South Korean Government fears long-term repercussions of withdrawal by American forces

From Peter Hazelhurst

Seoul, March 18.

President Park Chung Hee of South Korea is apparently confident that his Army of 560,000 can maintain the military balance between Seoul and Pyongyang after American ground forces are withdrawn from the peninsula. But his government is deeply concerned over the long-term psychological and diplomatic repercussions of President Carter's decision to withdraw them.

One of his associates said: "At the moment the Americans have a force of about 16,000 combatants in South Korea. Their strategic value has little meaning when you look at the size of our armed forces. The number can easily be replaced. But they provide a psychological deterrent in more ways than one. That is what we are worried about."

In the first place, the Government is worried that Peking may revise its policy of restraint on the peninsula after the withdrawal.

"At the moment the Government is convinced that China is restraining North Korea from any rash act. A war on the peninsula would bring China into another confrontation with the United States—and that is apparently the last thing Peking wants. But subtract the American factor and we are in another ball game."

The official acknowledged that in the short term, a gradual withdrawal was likely to give South Korea a breathing space to build up its economy and armed forces. "We do not think Kim Il Sung (the North Korean President) will embark on any action while the American forces are in the act of withdrawing from South Korea. He has been trying to get American troops out of Korea for three decades. But afterwards anything can happen. That is why we want to keep an American presence here as long as possible."

Mr Park Jung Kyu, another of President Park's close associates, said that the American decision did not shake the nation. "Our economy is booming now and the nation is more confident than South Korea can match the North. We were more deeply shocked in 1970 when the United States declared that

the Seventh Division would be withdrawn from the peninsula. It was a bolt out of the blue. This time we knew that withdrawal would take place for some time. It was not a shock. It was like having your worst suspicions confirmed."

According to the Institute of Strategic Studies, North Korea maintains an army of 410,000 men but it can call up another two million men from its reserves and militia force.

North Korea's Air Force maintains 538 combat aircraft and has air superiority over the South, which can put only 216 combat aircraft in the air. Moreover, Seoul's air defence system is supplemented by three American fighter squadrons.

President Carter has declared that the United States will continue to provide South Korea with air support after the ground troops are withdrawn. It presents the United States with a military strength of 40,000 men in South Korea. The Second Division, which has 16,000 men, is expected to be withdrawn under a phased-out plan.

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Guatemalans turn down American aid

Washington, March 18.

Guatemala today became the fifth Latin American country to turn down American military aid in protest against United States criticism of human rights violations.

Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay and El Salvador had previously announced their withdrawal from American military aid programmes, which now require an annual report to Congress from the State Department on respect for human rights.

A recent State Department report to Congress listed Guatemala among the 10 Latin American countries considered "partially free."

Castro visit cements links with Africa

Zanzibar, March 18.—Dr

Castro, the Cuban Prime Minister, arrived here for a brief visit today. He was met by Mr Aboud Jumbe, Zanzibar's Chief Minister and Vice-President of Congress, which Zanzibar is linked. The Cuban leader was returning to Tanzania for a big game hunt later today.

His warm reception here and in Dar es Salaam, the Tanzanian capital, reflects the growing friendship and co-operation between Cuba and Tanzania. President Julius Nyerere visited Cuba in 1974 and since then Havana's aid to Tanzania has risen sharply.

The main purpose of Dr Castro's visit is to strengthen bilateral relations. But his presence has implications for southern Africa. Tanzania has publicly praised and supported Cuban military and economic aid to Angola.

There has been no announcement of Dr Castro's plans after his Zanzibar visit, but President Samora Machel of Mozambique received a Cuban Communist Party delegation last November, and Western intelligence sources have said Cuban troops are helping the Mozambique Army.

Official Tanzanian sources said his visit to Tanzania was his last stop on his African tour, but observers are prepared for unscheduled changes.—AP. Reuter and Agence France-Presse.

Mrs Gandhi told to accept verdict

From Richard Wigg

Delhi, March 18.

Mr Jagjivan Ram, the opposition leader and former minister who broke with Mrs Gandhi, tonight warned the Prime Minister that she would be "riding a tiger" if there was any attempt to interfere with an opposition victory in the general election "by unconstitutional means."

"Mrs Gandhi is sensible enough not to think of such things," the leader of the breakaway Congress for Democracy observed. Mr Ram was speaking at a press conference he gave in Delhi at the end of all electioneering before Sunday's final day of

polling. He was replying to Mrs Gandhi's charge yesterday that the opposition leaders had sought to create chaos.

Mr Ram sounded confident tonight and maintained that there was no possibility of the Congress Party's preventing an opposition victory and a change of power.

The Election Commission today ordered repolling in 23 districts of five constituencies in West Bengal and one in Kashmir, where voting on Wednesday had been forcibly interfered with. The repolling will take place on Sunday.

Yesterday, the Commission ordered repolling at 18 other polling stations in Bihar, West

Bengal, Haryana, and Uttar Pradesh. The number involved in repolling is minimal compared with the size of the total electorate.

The commission said today that presiding officers had reported that ballot papers were seized, all were marked in favour of one candidate, and then placed in the ballot boxes.

Special observers from the commission have been sent to five constituencies at the request of the opposition. They include the Prime Minister's Rae Bareilly constituency and that of Amethi, which is being contested by Mrs Gandhi's younger son.

Mr Milan Hueb, a former Communist Party official, but released him the same day.

The police also detained Mr Neme's children, Andreas, aged 16, and Marketa, 20, at the funeral, but freed them after a few hours.

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Three other people arrested in January are still in detention: Mr Václav Havel, a playwright and a charter spokesman, Mr Jiri Lederer, a journalist and Mr Ota Orest, a former theatre director. Mr Orest was not a signatory of Charter 77.—Reuter and Agence France-Presse.

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Russia demands safeguards in Indian nuclear deal

From Our Correspondent

Delhi, March 18.

India's efforts to buy heavy water from the Soviet Union for one of its atomic power reactors has run into difficulties.

The Soviet leaders are reported to have agreed to sell some 200 tonnes of heavy water for the second 200 megawatt reactor in Rajasthan, but the deal has become bogged down at the stage of detailed negotiations.

Russia is said to have demanded that all Indian nuclear installations, not those of Rajasthan, be open to inspection to ensure that the heavy water is not used at any other reactor than the one specified in the deal.

The Soviet Union says that it has an agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency not to supply certain materials, equipment and components for nuclear production to countries which have not signed the non-proliferation treaty, unless the plants are subjected to the agency's safeguards.

India believes that Russia is stretching its obligation to the International Atomic Energy Agency unnecessarily by extending the scope of safeguards beyond what the non-proliferation treaty has envisaged.

Earlier, India had decided to cut off nuclear assistance to India after the explosion of an Indian nuclear device in May, 1974. India is not a signatory to the nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

Another Charter 77 man held at Patočka funeral

From Our Correspondent

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Katangan exiles march against Zaire again

From Michael Kaufman

Kinshasa, March 18.

At this distance from the invaded areas of Zaire, with no telephone connections to a region 1,500 miles away, it is difficult to discern fact from the host of rumours circulating here.

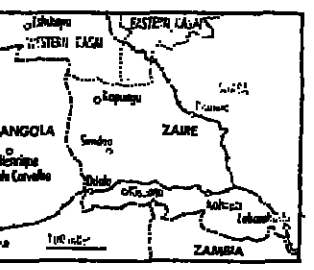
According to Western diplomats, however, the invasion began on March 8. Forty men, they say, crossed the border from Angola at a frontier checkpoint where two Zaire guards were on duty without radio communication.

The Government of Zaire has put the number of troops who followed in the wake of this first band of invaders at 5,000. The invaders, described as mercenaries by Zaire, were said to be armed with heavy weapons or advanced weapons.

The invaders were then said to have taken to the road to Dilolo, Kapanga and Kisanga. Five days later the invaders were reported to have taken to the road to Kisanga. It is believed that the invaders are Katangese gendarmes, part of a militia force that has fought under four flags since it was formed in 1965 to fight for the secession of what was then called Katanga province. The region is now called Shaba.

The first battle of the invasion was said to have taken place at Kisanga, where units of the invading column were met by a company of Zaire troops. Half the company tried to cross a bridge to meet the invaders, setting off an explosion as the bridge was mined.

Some 40 men were reported to have been lost. The other half of the Zaire column was



Later they went over to fight for the Soviet and Cuban-aided Popular Movement faction in its struggles against opposing nationalist troops.

The invasion took place against a background of increasing tension and hostility between Zaire and Angola. President Mobutu gave active support to the National Front for the Liberation of Angola, one of the two rivals to the Popular Movement.

Last spring, when it appeared that the Popular Movement had won international and African recognition as the sole Angolan Government, President Mobutu signed an agreement with President Agostinho Neto of Angola.

A key aspect of that agreement was understood to be a willingness by both men to restrain émigré elements in their countries. In effect, they agreed to curb and hold hostage populations that could create trouble in each other's country. Under the agreement, Katangese and Zaire would control the National Front prisoners who had withdrawn into Zaire from Angola.

Early this February, however, the Angolan President announced suddenly that he had learnt of a plan called "Cobra 77" which he described as a blueprint for the invasion of this country in September of this year, to be directed by the United States and Western powers. That statement was followed immediately by allegations that insurgents operating from Zaire had attacked a village in northern Angola, killing 43 people.

President Mobutu had sent two messages to Angola asking for rapid progress toward the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries and urging Angola to undertake a policy of national reconciliation. His messages are reported to have gone unanswered.

The Angolan President has said Angola has no involvement in the Zaire invasion. This statement is discounted by observers who point out that the invaders had to come from somewhere and that their weapons and lines of supply also seem to originate somewhere in Zaire. There have been unconfirmed reports of white, possibly Cuban, officers with the invaders.

The forces of the National Front, who have regrouped over the past few months, are said to be holding sway in certain rural areas of north-eastern Angola and to have stepped up their activities in Cabinda, Angola's oil-producing enclave. Dr Holden Roberto, leader of the National Front, has made his base in Kinshasa, where he is reported to have been kept in check by President Mobutu.—New York Times News Service.

Brazzaville, March 18.—Zaire radio today denied press reports that the industrial towns of Kolwezi and Tchikanga have been besieged by mercenary forces. It said the mercenary forces had been driven out of the towns. In a broadcast monitored here the radio also denied reports that the Zaire armed forces had suffered heavy casualties.—Reuter.

Argentine Church of revenge claims 200 victims

Beirut, March 18—Enraged urban guerrillas have killed more than 200 Christians in the Argentine Church of revenge, the Argentine Church of revenge claims today. The church, which is based in Buenos Aires, claims that the Christians were killed because they were not members of the church. The church claims that the Christians were killed because they were not members of the church.

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Routine delegate to Cairo who attracts reporters

'Innocent' Abu Daoud angered by questions on Munich massacre

From Robert Fisk
Cairo, March 18

To say that the Palestinians are parading Mr Abu Daoud to the press in Cairo would be unfair, for it is the Israeli claim that he is the assassin of the Israeli Olympic team. But the Palestinians claim that he is a victim of the Munich massacre.

He appears just before 10 am each day at the doors of the Arab League building in the Nile valley, slightly loping figure in a well-cut brown suit and smoking a cigarette in a long, elegant holder.

Yet the Palestinian leadership do not allow just any delegate to talk to the press and Mr Abu Daoud has been more than forthcoming of late when reporters have approached him in the blue mosaic corridor just inside the main doors.

He is prepared to speak about American policy towards Israel, about Mr Kamal Jumbilat's assassination in Lebanon and even—about the Munich massacre. No one prevents him from talking to the press and he is usually very forthcoming.

He still maintains that his arrest in Paris last year while attending the funeral of a murdered Palestinian was a mistake. He is still proud of his role in the 1975-76 Druze revolt and he still praises fulsomely the attitude towards the United States.

The fact that Mr Arafat was speaking outside of the council chamber, however, in no way diminishes the importance of the new warmth he is showing towards the United States. The statement that he would do his best to help Mr Carter achieve a just and durable peace is likely to be heard by American diplomats here who at one stage last week were predicting that the Palestinians would emerge from their council session a good deal less moderate than the Arab states and the United States had once expected.

The Egyptian press has also carried some cautious praise of Mr Carter's speech, although the semi-official Cairo daily *Al-Ahram*, said that the President's statements on the Middle East were "full of contradictions". It was, in fact, Mr Carter's glowing words about the foundation of Israel which upset the Egyptian press.

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French court "which looked for the cause and found me innocent". But conversations that go on too long about what happened at Munich in 1972 are not welcome. "I am still ready to go to West Germany in order to stand before a justice court", he says when you ask him if it was true that he directed the Munich terrorist attack. "If I had committed such a crime, I would have been a criminal, then I do not think I would be prepared to go to a German court."

Does that mean, you ask, that he denies any involvement in Munich? Mr Abu Daoud becomes a little impatient. "I believe in fighting inside our occupied territories and I'll be fighting there," he replies.

Does that mean he really denies involvement in Munich, you ask again? Mr Abu Daoud is angry now. "I told you I was prepared to stand before a justice court in West Germany because I know that I am innocent." But he will not refer to the Munich killings as a "crime". When questioned further, he accuses the Israelis of terrorism and referring particularly to the Israeli bombing of refugee camps in southern Lebanon—and points out that five Palestinians also died at Munich. He does not say that the five were holding guns and keeping hostages.

Politically, Mr Abu Daoud would appear to be to the left

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of Mr Yasser Arafat, his leader in the Palestine Liberation Organization. He denies that Mr Arafat ever said he "trusted" President Carter but says it is "good to hear" that Mr Carter referred to a "homeland" for Palestinians even though he called them refugees.

When I asked him what he wants the American President to say, he becomes more moderate. "I would like Carter to say he is with the Palestinians and supports their building an independent state on a part of Palestine."

His views on Mr Jumbilat are fairly predictable. He describes the murdered Lebanese leftist leader as a democrat and denies that he was a fanatic and a feudal politician. "He was a man of his people and I don't believe he was aristocratic," he says.

If Mr Abu Daoud was not a member of the Palestine National Council, the Egyptians, whose condemnation of terrorism has become steadily louder over the past three years, would almost certainly have refused him entry. As it is, he has come to Egypt for only a brief visit from Beirut, knowing that there are those who blame him for what happened at Munich.

Everywhere he goes, next to him in the council chamber or beside him as he stands next to the ornamental brass fountains outside, is a thick-set, well-built bodyguard who does not smile at journalists as frequently as Mr Abu Daoud.

Left-wing Israelis who have been holding secret meetings in Paris with representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization formed a block here this morning to contest the parliamentary election on May 17.

In contrast to the Israeli establishment, which refuses to countenance another Arab state between Israel and Jordan, the left-wingers envisage a Palestinian state living at peace with Israel and have discussed it with Palestinian guerrillas.

Their main candidates stood in the 1973 elections under four different lists. Mr Aryeh Eliaz was elected on the Labour Party ticket but later defected. Mr Meir Pavil was returned as the Moked-Maki representative.

Meanwhile, Professor Yisrael Yadin's Democratic Movement for Change, which is expected to be indispensable to any party forming the next coalition government, today published its list of candidates, chosen by ballot of the entire membership.

It was the first time any party had held such primaries. Professor Yadin said today that the experiment had worked and his movement would insist on election reforms as a condition for joining any coalition.

There were few surprises in the movement's elections, with many personalities in the movement emerging in the top places. They were Professor Yadin, an archaeologist and former chief of staff; Dr Amnon Rubinstein, a noted columnist and dean of the law faculty of Tel Aviv University; General Meir Amit, former head of the security services and director of Histadrut Industries; Mr Shmuel Tamir, long an outstanding parliamentarian in the Likud Party; and General Meir Zorea, who headed the state land authority.

SPORT

Rowing

If Oxford lose the Kremlin will fall

By Jim Raiton

Oxford University, on the hundredth anniversary of the only "dead heat" in the history of the Boat Race, start as one of the strongest favourites of all time for today's race (1.0). A century ago professional waterman "Honest John" Phelps supposedly announced a verdict of a "dead heat" to Oxford by five yards.

Oxford's confidence today is almost paralysed by the Communist Party in the Soviet Union (in being renounced to power at the next election. Only a self-inflicted "death wish" or an insurance escape clause "an act of God" can stop Oxford today.

While Oxford are one of the best water rowers to be seen on the Tideway, Cambridge, too, are possibly one of the most underrated. Cambridge with the tag of underdogs throughout, have played their cards coolly and admirably. In major places against pacing crews, they remained undefeated and despite the chips bet against them have gained considerable respect.

Oxford were favourites for today's 12th Boat Race but the moment they crossed the line last year in their record-breaking win to become the first crew ever to beat the 17-minute barrier on the Tideway. This year's crew is headed by the 1976 vintage at Oxford, for varying reasons, have left four of last year's crew, who are still at the university, as spectators on the bank.

Only two of last year's crew remain. Mason, the president now rowing in his third year, and junior medals winner. The third Blue in the crew is Money-Couts, a world junior silver medal winner, much the winner after his defeat in the Boat Race two years ago.

The Oxford crew is complemented this year by an outstanding crop of rowers. The "old colonial boys"—in an outstanding Australian, a promising Canadian and an exceptional American—Canadian Moran sit among the bow four with a Pan-American bronze and a Henley win behind him. In this star-studded cast Oxford have a "superstar" in Al Fyfe, who struck the United States eight to the world title in 1974. Sheely is content to sit in the six-seat today to anchor the crew. He has the obvious advantage of pedigree, age and experience and start today almost half a stone heavier than his 1974 rival.

Cambridge cannot follow that. Their line-up is modest in comparison but given the chance they will give Oxford a run for their money. The Cambridge crew, the young lions, includes two Blues in their present. Searle, and coxswain "Big Joe" Manser, who knows the Tideway like the back of his hand. Cambridge are also struck by a freshman Clegg and their stern includes another in junior international rowing, Cheston. The stern four of both crews provide the power base but in analysis they cannot be compared.

Cambridge's tactics will be determined by conditions. But clearly they will be to produce a "blitzkrieg" start and go hell-for-leather for an early lead. If they can achieve that, their secret weapon may lie in their coxswain, Manser, who gives such an opportunity can be relied upon to give Oxford a conducted tour in the Mile Post promises to be particularly vicious. The forecast hints at a south-westerly wind which will favour the Cambridge station off the start (so the race may be extremely important) and promises tricky conditions from Cambridge Bridge onwards.

Cambridge today may well wish for a touch of a north-westerly "sluicer" to produce a steady tide. Cambridge in an attempt to level the odds, even though Oxford have an advantage in horsepower to fight through the wind and waves. But an early lead in the race by Oxford will be more than a test of character for Cambridge.

Oxford have at times worried observers by their extroverted display of confidence. They have had an insatiable appetite and have been real gluttons for work even though three oarsmen have been under the weather in the past two weeks. At the beginning of this week they even volunteered to sink their boat in a suicidal mission and enjoyed the experience. But their crew is as strong as its weakest link. International

House of Commons. Initiating a debate on the state of the British prison service (Royal Tumbler, Wells, C) said that the best way to reduce the prison population was to reduce the number of prisoners who were committed but there were no signs of being able to do that at the moment.

Overcrowding in prisons tended to be seen solely in the context of the interest of the prisoners. The question of overcrowding ought to be seen in the context of what the prisoners were being used for and what was expected of the prison service. The public had a right to know what the prisoners were being used for and what was expected of the prison service.

Mr Robert Kilroy-Glik (Ormeau, Lab) said overcrowding and its consequences upon the prison population were a major problem. There was no longer any excuse for indifference. The first thing the public ought to know was that the prisoners faced a crisis of control. There was a hard and extremely toxic core in the prison population and the danger was that this core would be used to the detriment of the rest of the prisoners.

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Mr Stephen Ross (Isle of Wight, Lab) said there were a few vicious and violent men who had no hesitation in killing or maiming at the slightest provocation and without remorse. But there were others who were ready to be helped by less overcrowded premises. There was a much better chance of returning to society with a real possibility of not offending again.

Mr Edward Lyons (Bradford, West, Lab) said that he was disturbed to discover that the Home Office plans to cope with overcrowding by the closing of many old prisons. Most prisons were more than 100 years old. They were built when it was not the idea to rehabilitate prisoners. They were human warehouses where people should spend their



Oxford (top) a star-studded cast powered by a superstar; and Cambridge, whose coxswain could take Oxford on a conducted tour of Tideway.

men in the Oxford boat must remember that they have a relatively inexperienced oarsman sitting in the bows. Oxford must ensure that they spread their energies over this testing four and a quarter mile course, particularly as the last half in today's race could be hard going.

Oxford and Cambridge race today in an advanced lightweight racing shell. Oxford row in the first production model of the fibreglass carbon-reinforced boat which will inherit the title from them today of "The Black Beauty" or "The Black Beast". Cambridge in the past two weeks have stepped into the new wooden boat designed by scientists from Imperial College. This at least has

eliminated the supposed 40lb or more difference in weight between their original boat which could have been worth over a length to Oxford over the Boat Race course even before Cambridge embarked on financial support coming from Ladbroke's on an "on-going basis" which places the Boat Race on a more secure footing. Out of the 122 races so far Cambridge have won 68. Oxford 53 with one dead heat recorded.

History, too, will record that the 123rd Boat Race is the first one ever to be sponsored with general financial support coming from Ladbroke's on an "on-going basis" which places the Boat Race on a more secure footing. Out of the 122 races so far Cambridge have won 68. Oxford 53 with one dead heat recorded.

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Boat Race crews

Oxford

Row	Name	Weight	St	lb
1	P. J. Manser	12	11	11
2	A. J. Manser	12	10	10
3	A. J. Manser	12	10	10
4	A. J. Manser	12	10	10
5	A. J. Manser	12	10	10
6	A. J. Manser	12	10	10
7	A. J. Manser	12	10	10
8	A. J. Manser	12	10	10
9	A. J. Manser	12	10	10
10	A. J. Manser	12	10	10

Cambridge

Row	Name	Weight	St	lb
1	N. O. Buxton	12	11	11
2	A. J. Manser	12	10	10
3	A. J. Manser	12	10	10
4	A. J. Manser	12	10	10
5	A. J. Manser	12	10	10
6	A. J. Manser	12	10	10
7	A. J. Manser	12	10	10
8	A. J. Manser	12	10	10
9	A. J. Manser	12	10	10
10	A. J. Manser	12	10	10

* A Rise. Average weight: 1351 9/16

What had to be decided was why people were put in prison. Was it a deterrent, for retribution or to protect the public? There was enormous cost involved.

Parole could not be granted until a prisoner had served a minimum of 12 months and unless his total sentence was of two years or more.

There were deputy circuit judges who heard cases in the courts pulled out of their chambers to serve as judges, passing sentences of 21 months which meant that the prisoner was eligible for parole and had to serve 14 months with remission. Another prisoner might be given two years and be eligible for parole after 12 months.

Mr Michael Allison, for the Opposition (Barnstaple, Lib), said the injuries to two prison officers in the Hughes case highlighted the risks run by prison officers generally in their difficult job on behalf of the public. They were constantly exposed to the danger of injury even more so than the police who in the most part dealt with normal and law-abiding citizens.

There was at present widespread and deep-seated uneasiness in the prison service and this was felt by the public at large. It was an uneasiness not experienced since the mid-1960s.

It was surely no accident that the public at large had a marked interest in the prison service. The public had a right to know what the prisoners were being used for and what was expected of the prison service.

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PARLIAMENT, March 18, 1977

Ratio of prisoners to officers is expected to fall by the end of the decade

House of Commons. Initiating a debate on the state of the British prison service (Royal Tumbler, Wells, C) said that the best way to reduce the prison population was to reduce the number of prisoners who were committed but there were no signs of being able to do that at the moment.

Overcrowding in prisons tended to be seen solely in the context of the interest of the prisoners. The question of overcrowding ought to be seen in the context of what the prisoners were being used for and what was expected of the prison service.

Mr Robert Kilroy-Glik (Ormeau, Lab) said overcrowding and its consequences upon the prison population were a major problem. There was no longer any excuse for indifference. The first thing the public ought to know was that the prisoners faced a crisis of control.

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Wednesday debate on no confidence motion

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Leader of the Opposition (Barnet, Finchley, C) on a point of order said that as a result of the House of Commons having passed a motion of no confidence in the Government, she had decided to do so or to come to the House this morning.

She had therefore handed in a motion that the House had no confidence in the Government. (Opposition cheers.) She understood that the Prime Minister would give facilities for it to be taken early next week. It would be for the convenience of the House to know when it would be taken.

The debate concluded. House adjourned, 4.30 pm.

ter 77 man funeral

Five Britons jailed in Athens on espionage charges: Christopher Taylor (left), Kieron Pilbeam, Christopher Knott, Roy Sturges and Timothy Spearman hear their 10-month sentence pronounced.

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Pro-Chou rioters freed by Peking

Peking, March 15—People arrested as "counter-revolutionaries" in the rioting in the Square of Heavenly Peace in Peking on April 5 last year have been freed, according to posters that have appeared in the city over the past few days.

The posters, seen round Peking University and Tsinghua Technical University as well as in factories, stated: "Warmly welcome the return of the people arrested in the Square of Heavenly Peace."

No official figure has ever been given, but semi-official sources estimate the number of arrested demonstrators at between 300 and 600.

The April clashes erupted between soldiers, police and militants on one side and a few thousand demonstrators protesting against the abrupt halting of a week's homage to Chou En-lai, the late Prime Minister, on the occasion of the traditional festival of the dead.

The same evening, after Mr Wu Teh-who, the Peking mayor, had condemned the "bad" counter-revolutionary elements "reds of thousands of millionaires occupied the square."

Mr Teng Hsiao-ping, who was then Deputy Prime Minister, was held responsible for the incidents and was stripped of all his posts two days later. He is now about to be rehabilitated.

Other posters appeared recently at Peking University claiming of a lack of enthusiasm for the criticism campaign against the radical "gang of four"—Agence France-Press.

President pleases two very different audiences

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, March 18

President Carter returned here in the early hours of this morning after his first considerable foray up country since his election to find that the United Nations applauded him when he announced the end of American imports of Rhodesian chrome (he signed the ban into law today) and more help for the Third World.

The people of Clinton, Massachusetts, who staged a special Town Meeting for his benefit, were delighted at his visit and now will be writing at his suggestion to offer him their advice on any matter under the sun. "Just put Clinton at the top with a big circle around it, and I'll have my staff bring it straight in to me," he told them. There are about 14,000 residents of Clinton and Mr Carter will have to spend a lot of time with his mail.

The exceptional incident was his trip to West Virginia. He held a round table in the state capital, Charleston, to discuss energy with local experts and his own officials. The meeting has been given very little publicity, coming as it did between much more "newsworthy" events in Clinton and New York,

Steps towards the stage

by Dirk Bogarde

SATURDAY
MARCH 19 1977

A number 11 bus set me down at The Six Bells, King's Road, and from there, just across the road, past a row of crumbling Regency houses, is the Chelsea Poly. Up the broad stone steps and through the big swing doors and I had started, in my own mind, my first steps towards the theatre. Although no one else but myself knew that.

At first it was considered, and with reason, that I was too young to attend the Poly. I was not quite 17. However, Williamson, the principal, had seen a folio of my "work" that is to say examples of stage designs, costumes, and illustrations for plays which I had written but which, naturally, had not been performed. Vaguely impressed, as he himself said, by my sense of colour design and "inventiveness", he waived the few months needed to make me as it were "legal" and I started on my way.

Some weeks before, my patient father took me to Garmages, to a fire sale which he had seen advertised, and within an hour, among piles of slightly damp and smoky garments on the top floor, outfitted me in a grey tweed suit, a bottle green striped one, a sundry collection of woollen polo-necked sweaters and a pair of brogue shoes, one size too large, in suede.

I was entranced. These, and the obligatory "smock" which we all had to wear, were to constitute my entire wardrobe for some time to come. I almost slept in the bottle green suit I liked it so much, and the brogue shoes, stuffed with a little wad of paper, gave me a stature and dignity I must otherwise have lacked. At least so I thought.

This was a very different atmosphere from the school on the hill. No hulking lumps here, no shared desks, no dusty benches. Instead, high, airy rooms, quiet, purposeful people, sitting on stools indulging in the highest form of luxury to me, just painting, drawing and even, at times, doodling away. We signed a book on entrance to each class and on our departure for luncheon, usually a beer and a sandwich at The Six Bells or a Lyons tea shop near Sloane Square—not a beer there, of course, warm tea in a thick cup, but still it was not a meat pie and Cola.

The classes were a mixed assembly of people, sexes and ages. I was astonished, and encouraged, to find that my neighbour in "Illustration" was a woman as old as my grandmother with a smock, a floppy felt hat, a raffia bag full of paints and brushes, rubbers and pens, her sandwiches and a small flask of brandy from which, during the morning, she would take a strengthening swig.

There were pretty girls with long blonde hair who were really not serious artists, but merely "Finishing Off", as they called it—and who painted endless chains of pussy cats, bluebirds or hummers, and seldom came back after the lunch break. Others, like Erica Schwartz, were far more serious. Swedish, and taller, rather grubby, she and her companions worked industriously in "Design" covering yards of material with abstract patterns of blue and mauve which they then turned into skirts and shirts and stamped about the T. roads, displaying notices on the Notice Board bearing large hammers and sickles. They, these industrious girls, and some men, also ran the Dramatic Society which I was allowed, in spite of my age, to join so that I could help with the making of the scenery and the making of the costumes and also to swell the chorus which used to sing *Red Fly the Banners Of* to the tune of *Green Grow the Rushes O*. It was magical, exhilarating, had never, I believed, even at the Cottage, been so happy in my life before.

My first "task"—we were usually set a task at the beginning of every week to set on a line of thought or design—was to design the cover for a book. In this particular case H. E. Bates's *The Poacher*. This of course, normally, meant that one had to read the book, or at least, to "skip through" it in order to get at the "essence", as it was always called. What the "essence" was depended entirely on what one thought it meant. And one's work was judged accordingly. I had read the book and set to, as I so often do, without much care and preparation. My sketch book was a riot of fields, woods, dead rabbits, and panoramas of Great Britain from Lulworth Cove to Ben Nevis. H. E. Bates's simple tale was illustrated, by me at any rate, as the natural history handbook of the British Isles, including every single beast which lived within them and some which did not. I was enormously impressed by my own efforts and, as usual, embellished my design with guns and traps, fishing rods, gaffing hooks and snares. I left nothing out. And nothing to the imagination. At the Wednesday Class, covered with pride and a singular lack of humility (everyone else was still at the "blacking in stage" I offered my finished cover to our patient, calm, gentle teacher, Graham Sutherland. In his neat farmer's smock, his pale blue knitted tie, with his small dark head and steady piercing eyes, he looked at the sketch and he was encouraging and kind and when I said, rather timidly, that I wanted to

ing too, because he smiled often, spoke very little; one was never certain of what he exactly thought. And he was not about to give anything away.

Patiently this day he sat beside me, dragging up a stool to my desk, slowly he examined my sketching, finished cover. Gently he explained that I might have possibly missed the point of the exercise. It was not, he said, to tell the entire story of Mr Bates on the cover, but rather to leave that to the reader to find out for himself which, after all, was the author's job. Mine, he said, was to suggest to the reader what he might find beneath the wrapper; to offer him some simple, uncomplicated, symbol which he could recognize enough to tempt him to read the book. Not something which would convince him that he had read it already, or worse, that he knew what it was all about and didn't want to read it anyway.

Swiftly, economically, he drew a face, a cloth cap, some rabbits' legs, a long waving line which was clearly a field of corn and the entire subject was before me. I apologized in a mumble. He smiled.

"But are you sure you know what I mean? Simplicity, you see... just the suggestion. The essence. Not", he said gently, "a map of England with all its Blood Spots."

I was stumped again much cast down but already agreeing, how could I not, that he was right. But how to simplify... how to find the "essence"? That was my problem, and eventually, after a long and fruitless search, I did my design by the end of the week and got top marks.

But the discovery was magical. I mean the general discovery. Being treated as an equal, as an already proved, which I was not, artist, gave me back a great deal of ebbing courage. I drew and drew and covered page after page of sketch books with a wild assortment of ideas which I then was forced to condense, simplify, coordinate, in short... design. It was not, I was quick to find out marvellously, quite the same as merely "Drawing".

Drawing was much harder. Drawing meant, for me, the Life Class. A serious, grimy room. A wide semi-circle of stools round a battered rostrum on which reclined or stood, in patient humility, and bored indifference, a naked woman or, at times, man. Always ugly, always thin or vastly fat, as unacceptable naked as they must have been fully clothed.

In winter they froze to liver-sausage blue in the arctic room, warmed only vaguely by a one bar electric fire, around which they huddled at the "rests" in tatty silk kimonos—in the summer they baked and broiled under the relentless glare of the sun from the skylight windows—all for a pittance an hour. Eyes glazed with boredom, they saw past and beyond us, locked into a frozen area of numbness from which nothing, save the ringing of the alarm clock to tell them their time was up, could release them.

Although, up until then, I had never seen an entirely naked woman before, I was completely unmoved. I only remember being saddened by the sight of so much ugly flesh bunched so dejectedly in a rent-a-hall.

One day I found drawing their ugliness far harder to cope with than anything else. It seemed that if I started off with a head the left foot usually ended up miles off the bottom of the page and somewhere in the region of my own feet. However much I held up my pencil to measure, as I saw the other students doing with great professionalism, I never got the proportions right, and in spite of constant rubbings-out and starting again, the human body deflected me entirely. I sweated on and for ageless days set in a smaller room with some others who found it as hard as I did, studying and drawing, in vicious detail, every bone and socket in a range of dusty skeletons hanging, dangling feet and hands, from wooden gibbets, swinging forlornly in the draughts.

"Try not to bother with her too much," said Henry Moore, who took up the lead, later on, Sculpture. "She's not much good really, but it's very hard to get skeletons these days. Very hard indeed. She's pretty young, this one, mid-thirties, I'd say. Quite useless for you really. No form there, simply deformed. Shocking! Really. But it's the best we have at the moment."

He looked at me with a wootly, he too moved among his pupils quietly and gently, correcting and suggesting here and there, patient with the slow, glowing with the more I shared his obvious delight and love of the Human Body. "This absolute miracle of coordination, of muscle and bone. A brilliant creation never yet beaten", he said.

go in for Stage Design rather than any other form of art, he set to with enthusiasm and bashed me into Vanishing Points and Source of Light until, little by little, I abandoned almost altogether Life Class and attended, as often as I could, and more often than I should, Perspective. Which is why, to this day, I can still do a remarkably good bird's eye view of the Piazza San Marco, Times Square or even Kensington Oval looking as if they had been struck by hubcap plague. My perspectives are empty. However I am very good at people leaning out of windows. That's about as far as Mr Moore, with all his patient efforts, ever got me.

If I was hopeless at Life Class I was making tremendous strides towards becoming a playwright. The Cox family was exceedingly encouraging and welcomed me into their home. Every evening, after I had returned from Art School, I would cycle over to Chey Chase, and spend a great deal of time with Nerine, who was soft, blonde, gentle and deeply interested in all my theories; discussing the ideas for a new play, the plots and even the sets. We wrote poetry together and spent hours in the depths of Rotherfield Woods talking of my Future. We never, it seemed, ever got around to hers. And at no time did we discuss the world around us which was steadily becoming more and more troubled but which caused us no apparent concern. The pronoun "I" fell rapidly and confidently from our lips. Except that her "I" was "You". Which I felt was just as it should be. Eventually, from all this airy chatter about my Future, a floating plane about my Future a play got written. It was called *The Man On The Bench* and starred Nerine as the Prostitute and myself as the Man. As far as I can recall it was a very long monologue for me interrupted, only here and there, by Nerine dressed in black satin and a feather boa. The trick was the surprise ending when the Prostitute left in a huff and the Man fumbled about in the skirts of his overcoat producing a white stick. Blind, you see.

Very moving. I don't quite know why I had not given the entire plot away from the start for I fixed my eyes in a steady, glazed stare at a point somewhere beyond Ashdown Forest and never let it waver. It went on in the village hall and was well received by a rather sparse audience who had other things on their minds since a day or so before, Germany had annexed Austria. This irritated me more than anything else. We had a poor house, and I felt that the message of the play was unfairly judged. However, I cheered up considerably when I realized that within a few days I should be 17 and Mr Cox had offered me my first leading role in a "real" play which was to be the September event of the village.

It was decided by the all male committee of the Newick Amateur Dramatic Society, known as the NADS, to do an all male play with a warning. Playwright. The Cox family was exceedingly encouraging and welcomed me into their home. Every evening, after I had returned from Art School, I would cycle over to Chey Chase, and spend a great deal of time with Nerine, who was soft, blonde, gentle and deeply interested in all my theories; discussing the ideas for a new play, the plots and even the sets. We wrote poetry together and spent hours in the depths of Rotherfield Woods talking of my Future. We never, it seemed, ever got around to hers. And at no time did we discuss the world around us which was steadily becoming more and more troubled but which caused us no apparent concern. The pronoun "I" fell rapidly and confidently from our lips. Except that her "I" was "You". Which I felt was just as it should be. Eventually, from all this airy chatter about my Future, a floating plane about my Future a play got written. It was called *The Man On The Bench* and starred Nerine as the Prostitute and myself as the Man. As far as I can recall it was a very long monologue for me interrupted, only here and there, by Nerine dressed in black satin and a feather boa. The trick was the surprise ending when the Prostitute left in a huff and the Man fumbled about in the skirts of his overcoat producing a white stick. Blind, you see.

Enraged at being removed forcefully, as he said, he gave one of his cronies in the junk trade a £5 note to strip out the house. My parents arrived to collect him one morning as two packed vans drove away from the mouldy square. He retained a few "treasures" with which to furnish his room at Keap Town, the rest were dispersed all over Sussex, some even landing up at Christie's months later. There was nothing to be done, everything was perfectly legal, and my distressed parents managed only to retrieve a Nanjing jar, a black ebony table, and a pile of National Geographical Magazines. Grandpapa's spite had won. And it finally lifted him off, loathing his matron, smoking like a chimney, and wilfully peeing all over his faded Aubusson. He went almost as suddenly as he had entered, or collected, our lives. Singularly unmissed and shortly forgotten.

Rehearsals for *Journey's End* started amid the growing tension in Europe. Not perhaps, the wisest of plays to attempt on the threshold of a new war—although that did seem rather unlikely to me once I had been reassured, by gentle Nerine, that I would not be called up until I was at least 19, which gave me two years, and no war, no modern war that is to say, could possibly last that long. Also, she had heard it said at the Red Cross and in the St. John's Ambulance Brigade, to which she was devoting more and more of her time, that all the German tanks were made of cardboard and the population were half-starving, having neither milk nor meat nor butter.

My father, needless to say, did not share these opinions and was longer and longer as the Times than he was at home. All about us a disturbing feeling of apprehension was stirring. People were getting restless and even talking to dig trenches in the London parks. Erica Schwartz and her friends got more and more frantic and held long urgent meetings in the common room and begged us all to be conscientious objectors, which I thought might be quite a good idea the way things were moving. One of my special new girl friends, a golden blonde with a white sports car and a father who made shoes in Czechoslovakia, one day was no longer at class and we heard that she had suddenly been ordered back to Prague. I was very depressed because she was beautiful, rich, clever and liked me to the extent of cooking me baked beans on toast and her gas ring in the kitchen. I thought it might be quite a good idea the way things were moving. One of my special new girl friends, a golden blonde with a white sports car and a father who made shoes in Czechoslovakia, one day was no longer at class and we heard that she had suddenly been ordered back to Prague. I was very depressed because she was beautiful, rich, clever and liked me to the extent of cooking me baked beans on toast and her gas ring in the kitchen. I thought it might be quite a good idea the way things were moving.

Influenced by all this activity and talk of a new war, and very much by *Journey's End*, I started to print, exhaustively, scenes from the First World War. I read every book I could lay my hands on in my father's study, ranging from *All Quiet On The Western Front*, *The Seven Pillars of Wisdom*, *The War of The Guns* to the Michelin Guides to the Battlefields. William Orpen, John Nash and Paul Nash became my idols, and my bedroom was covered with reproductions of their works. I was quite convinced that I was pursuing in this fury because I was a reincarnation of a young soldier who had been killed in 1917. Nothing would budge me from the belief; the output of my work was prodigious, leading to a wide double bed, a washbowl with just and a florid brass clock on the mantel which played eight bars of *The Sunshine of Your Smile* at the hours and, like Bishopbriggs, struck all the quarters.

I learned absolutely nothing during my stay in the Sun

usually a small, weeping red-headed figure fought her way to the chert waving, sobbing and crying out "I love you. I never forget you. Goodbye, goodbye". The sirens went, gulls screamed and the packed ship moved gently away from us.

She stood there waving and waving until the ship made a slow turn to port at the end of the long jetty and bore her away, out of my sight, for 23 years.

My father and I were very quiet driving home through the lanes to the house. He only spoke once, when we stopped at the Chalk Pic outside Lewes for a beer.

"I can't really believe", he said, "that it is all going to happen again."

The rehearsals for the NADS were cancelled. No one seemed to have the heart to read through a play which was regrettably becoming more and more timely. Added to which it was difficult to get the cast together because people suddenly had extra things to do in their spare time, and Cissie Wagborn, who had a car, dragged and pulled myself and a boy from Farway called Buster into driving about the county fitting elderly people with gas masks and explaining to them the problems of Blast and Blackouts.

Accordingly, one hot July morning, I presented myself at the Works in Whippendall Road, was warmly welcomed, and hustled into "digs" in a beasty terrace house in a long, red brick street half a mile away. My landlady, a widow with tight yellow curls and a diamond brooch in her orange cardigan, showed me my room at the top of the stairs, hoping that I would be "comfy" and said that all meals would be taken in the front parlour with herself and her son who was a red brick street half a mile away. My landlady, a widow with tight yellow curls and a diamond brooch in her orange cardigan, showed me my room at the top of the stairs, hoping that I would be "comfy" and said that all meals would be taken in the front parlour with herself and her son who was a red brick street half a mile away.

It all stopped with Mr Chamberlain's piece of white paper, blowing in the wind, and "Peace In Our Time" joy and relief were so gigantic that no one seemed to stop for a second to consider whose time he meant, his, or ours. But it was enough.

Eric went the rehearsals of *Journey's End* and was more potent with message. It was a tremendous success. The Hall was packed for three nights solid, and people came from as far afield as Lewes and Hove, and the emotion was contagious. The emotion among our audience was tangible. My set (I had been allowed to design it) was highly accurate after my "studies" and my own performance was warmly received. Raleigh in a crotchety way, but I didn't know that then.

My wretched father, who detested anything which remotely reminded him of his own brutal war, was eventually dragged to see me on the final Saturday night. Sitting with my proud mother he was, he later said, very moved. Not unnaturally. But he still was not about to weaken completely on his decision about my career. An actor's life was still not discussed.

©Dirk Bogarde 1977

Above: Dirk Bogarde and Lionel Cox in a scene from 'Journey's End', which was produced at Newick in 1938

Top: Refugees on a Flanders Road, 1916. Taken from Dirk Bogarde's 1939 sketchbook, and 'probably' pinched from old photographs



Engraving Works. Not for want of teaching; people were wonderfully good and did everything they could to make me comprehend and enjoy the "job" which I was to follow through. Colour printing was still fairly new at that time and it was my father's greatest ambition, one day to see the picture page of *The Times* in glowing colour. It was, apart from Northcliffe and all the Astors and their Newspaper his consuming passion. As a very small child, I remember in the studio in St. George's Road, my mother standing about swathed in bolts of coloured silks while my father and Logie Baird photographed her from different rooms. I had a very early television Camera. It was all very home-made and it is all rather vague in my memory. However, it was a passion which filtered into the house and into all of us, and I clearly recall the pride and excitement of seeing the first colour photograph ever taken by ordinary stage lighting in a Theatre. It was a glass plate of Pavlova dancing "The Dying Swan" and she received it, apparently with gratitude and delight, according to her letter; that small rectangle of softly coloured glass (the second one) remained in the studio, my father's most treasured possession, for it represented the culmination of years of experiment, bullying, cajoling and stubborn insistence for which he was entirely responsible.

But the love was not being transmitted to the son. Although I followed every single process from re-touching to the stapling and final folioing of one wretched magazine as it came, shuddering off the machines, abashedly noting whatsoever went in to my bewildered brain. I returned to the family home a little thinner, more determined than ever to try and avoid anything whatsoever to do with newspapers, and the awful owner of two blue bodysuits which someone in the Print Shop, who bred them, had given me. They had been in the house three days when Mianehaha, the cat, ate them; and vanished as swiftly as my father's hopes of his vision of my future.

A few nights later we drove down to Croydon Airport to meet one of his photographers who was, he hoped, on the last flight out of Prague. Standing in the rain, waiting for the plane to come in, he suddenly said, "I suppose really this is a very demanding profession. I think one really has to want to do it very much to make it work... I love it so much, you know, that I wanted you to share it with me. But it is no good forcing you; I can see that it's got to be something which is in you, and it is clearly not in you. Never mind." And that was all he ever said. A little later the plane arrived, a long lumbering contraption with wings. His photographer came down the gangway, tieless, dishevelled, clutching a small case and his camera. He was very distressed.

Driving through Streatham he suddenly said, "Christ! Oh Christ! The plane pulled this woman off and she died on it. It was the last plane, you see. She kept screaming and crying. I held the door against her, they were all battering at the side of the damned thing, crying, begging. I'll never forget her."

A profession, I thought miserably, that you really have to want to do to "make it work". It all stopped with Mr Chamberlain's piece of white paper, blowing in the wind, and "Peace In Our Time" joy and relief were so gigantic that no one seemed to stop for a second to consider whose time he meant, his, or ours. But it was enough.

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A Postilion Struck by Lightning, by Dirk Bogarde, will be published by Chatto and Windus on March 24, at £4.95.

مكتبة من الفن

Collecting

Knowing the value as well as the price



"The French Artist", a Cruikshank print of 1819. As he never went to Paris where did the idea come from?

Some people when they buy things or paintings know exactly what they are buying; they may have been looking at some time to fill a piece up in their collection. But many people have only vague ideas about the exact nature of their possessions; this may be because they were inherited from Aunt Maud or found in a rummage sale. It may be more purposeful.

There are collectors who buy primarily with their eye rather than their intellect, things which appeal to them aesthetically but whose origin they can only vaguely guess. Others again delight in puzzles; it appeals to them to buy something out of the ordinary whose origin they can attempt to ferret out. Then there are those who like to take a financial gamble that they have spotted something out of the ordinary which will be worth a lot more once it is authenticated.

How to find out about your possessions is thus an important matter and many of the services available are not widely known about. In the long run it is best to do your own research; since it is your own possession you will be prepared to go into the matter more deeply than any expert on may tap for advice. But a bit of tapping can save you a lot of time; commercial or museum experts can help very specifically in four ways:

By giving you a rough idea of what your object is, so that you know where to start on looking it up.

By advising on the most authoritative publications in the field—they are often old and out of print, thus difficult to find in a general library.

By suggesting museum collections that are particularly strong in the field and thus worth looking at for comparison.

By telling you which scholars or writers are currently working on the subject.

Of course, if it is a straightforward object you may not need all this advice. An expert might be able to tell you right away what you have got. So the question is whether to find these experts. In the commercial world, the best bets are Sotheby's and Christie's. Anyone can take things in to them and an expert will do his best to say what it is and what it is worth; you are under no obligation to sell it. It is worthwhile for both houses to provide this service because in the long run it brings a lot of things in for sale. The quality of advice you receive is a matter of luck; some of their experts are very knowledgeable and others less so.

The alternative is to turn to the museums. They will never suggest values but can be very helpful on identification. All the national collections, with the single rather surprising exception of the Tate, offer an opinion service to the general public. For the applied arts you turn to the Victoria and Albert or the British Museum. In each case the opinion service naturally reflects the nature of their own collection; there is some overlapping which may make a visit to both desirable, but usually the most suitable of them is easy to decide.



A Staffordshire jug of circa 1850. But where did the design come from?

British school where their collection is strongest; for foreign schools you would turn first to the British Museum, which also deals with English watercolours, drawings and prints. The V & A prints and drawings department also deals with portrait miniatures and may be able to help with oil paintings. It has a notable Constable collection and also a major collection of Victorian genre painting.

The library incorporates the national photographic archive. Opinions on old photographs can be sought here but they like appointments to be made in advance. The library itself is open to the general public (no need for a reader's ticket, you just walk in and sign the book). It is the national art reference library and a very good place for researching your possessions; there are catalogues both by subject and author to help you find the right book.

British Museum. Opinions are given in the student rooms of the various departments every afternoon from Monday to Friday (2.0-4.30, prints and drawings 2.15-4.0), but they like appointments to be made in advance so as to ensure that the right expert is there on the day. This, of course, would also be a wise precaution at the V & A if you are travelling from far away. Some departments are also open from 10.0-12.30 on Saturday morning, as will be indicated below. The departments comprise: Coins and medals (from antiquity to the present day, opinions on Saturday by appointment only); Medieval and later antiquities (European applied arts, roughly from the close of the Roman empire to Victorian times but strongest on the early period. For later items the V & A. Closed Saturdays. Western Asiatic antiquities (Syrian, Assyrian, Sumerian, etc. This department deals only in early civilizations, the cut-off point coming roughly with Alexander the Great (Open on Saturday)). Oriental antiquities (Chinese and Japanese ceramics, bronzes, paintings and prints from pre-history to the nineteenth century. There is again an overlap with the V & A who would probably be best for later items. (Open on Saturday). Prints and drawings (European from the twelfth or thirteenth century to the present day, open Saturday). Prehistoric and Romano-British antiquities (British artefacts from the beginning of time to the with- drawal of the Romans, including flints, rings, coins and the oddments that one might, if very lucky, find on a country walk. Closed Saturday). Greek and Roman antiquities (all the classical period, including the outposts of empire. Closed Saturday). Egyptian antiquities (up to Alexander's conquest. Open Saturday).

The Museum of Mankind, in Burlington Gardens, contains

the British Museum ethnographical collection and deals with all tribal art etc. It is open for opinions from 10.0 am to 4.45 pm from Mondays to Fridays and closed on Saturdays. Advice on paintings is basically more difficult to come by than advice on objects. The National Gallery gives opinions on paintings from 2.30 to 5.0 p.m. on Wednesday and Thursday. One, relatively junior, officer is available for this task and it is underlined that he can only deal with foreign schools up to about 1800. Furthermore the gallery is very specific about what they can and cannot do: an opinion will be given on the probable date and school of the painting (not the actual artist); the opinion must be considered a personal one by the officer and not an official National Gallery one.

The reason for this hedging is obvious, once one comes to think about it. The attribution of paintings is a matter which generates highly charged controversy between scholars; no single man can risk a firm attribution off the top of his head, let alone stake the gallery's reputation on it. In practice this is not important. Most people who own paintings of any significance know what they have got; it is rare that anything of interest is brought in to the gallery for an opinion. The advice usually boils down to whether it is worth saving the picture from the auctioneer's hammer, and whether to have it cleaned or restored—answer: it depends whether it has any sentimental value to you, or just occasionally, try it on Sotheby's and see if the restoration would cost more or less than the picture is worth.

In spite of notices announcing that no opinion can be given on the nineteenth century British school, this accounts for a large proportion of the pictures brought in.

The Tate Gallery's refusal to give opinions leaves a big gap on the picture front, since they are in charge of the British collection and the Modern collection. In fact they make an exception for Constable and Constable (for Constable you can also go to the V & A). It has also been pointed out to me that if you write in, enclosing a photograph, rather than calling, you will generally get an answer—but they may stop, now I have said it in print.

Witt, who stipulated in his will that it should be freely open to the general public. It is a useful place to look for clues concerning your own paintings; the staff will not only help you to look in the right place but also offer informal opinions on what they are shown.

This leaves the question of how far these opinions will go. The answer seems to be, as I said at the beginning, they will set you in the right direction and help you to look farther for yourself.

Being the kind of person who accumulates miscellaneous items that please the eye, I thought that I would try three of them out of the V & A last week. All three were fairly typical junk shop purchases.

I now know a little, but not a lot, more about them. The first was a white English pottery jug which I presumed to be mid-nineteenth century. The handle is moulded as a greyhound and the two sides of the jug have moulded decoration; on one side a lion is attacking a stag on a grassy mound, on the other hands are bringing down a wild boar. I had always vaguely thought that the decoration must have been influenced by either Stubbs or Barye. The V & A told me that the jug was Staffordshire and probably dated from around 1830; they also pointed out that jugs and beakers with greyhound handles were relatively common in salt-glaze pottery (mine is in white pearlware). They shrugged off the idea of identifying the source of the design as impossible; such animal scenes had been part of European iconography since at least the sixteenth century. Stubbornly, I have decided that the design must reflect the influence of Barye, whose animalier bronzes were taking Europe by storm in the 1830s.

My second item was a Cruikshank print entitled "The French Artist". I had already decided that it was an early work, 1815 or so, and that the artist was probably one of the group of David's pupils who were known as the Primififfs; they were early Bohemians, going around in classical dress (imitating Greek vase paintings), flowing cloaks and long beards. The V & A looked up in the Cruikshank catalogue and told me that the print dated from 1819; they also did not think he had ever been to France.

Most important was the information that William Feaver was writing a new book on Cruikshank which should be out any time now. With journalistic privilege I began to cut corners and rang up William Feaver who said that his book would be out for another year. He could not actually remember "The French Artist", but Cruikshank's series "Life in Paris", published in 1822, was thought to be based on French topographical prints supplied by his publisher. I still think that "The French Artist" satirizes the French Primififfs.

In the Indian department, I produced a brass frame with dense repoussé decoration of foliage, lions, fish, peacocks, figures and a moon with a face. They dated it to the late nineteenth century, pointed out that the fish was the emblem of the ruling family of Lucknow and suggested that Benares was the main brass working centre within the orbit of Lucknow; but the frame remains a slight oddity whose purpose is unclear.

I came away from my market research with two conclusions. One was that the V & A still tends to treat the nineteenth century as too recent to be a serious study area—an attitude which was universal 20 years ago but is becoming less valid as more work is done on the period.

The second was that, while work is done on the period, the opportunity to show your possessions to a scholar is of inestimable value, if you want to go further than superficial identification you have to do the research yourself.

Geraldine Norman

Wigmore Hall

Today JOHANNA LINDSTROM 11 March (Catholics) organ 3.00 p.m. John Constable piano John Woolf	Debussey: 5 Chantons de Balth Schubert: Sonata, Op. 127 Brahms: Sonata in A, Op. 10, No. 2
Today STEFAN KAMASA viola 18 March (Catholics) organ 3.00 p.m. New Era Int. Concerts	Polish Week Schubert: Sonata in A, Op. 127 Brahms: Sonata in A, Op. 10, No. 2
Sunday PIOTR PALECHNY piano 20 March 3.00 p.m.	Polish Week Mazur: Sonata in A, Op. 10, No. 2 Brahms: Klavierstücke Op. 119, 2 pieces Chopin: Nocturne, Op. 9, No. 3 Mazur: Sonata in A, Op. 10, No. 2
Monday ANDREAS KLEIN piano 21 March 7.30 p.m. 11.15 a.m. 1.15 p.m.	Polish Week Mazur: Sonata in A, Op. 10, No. 2 Brahms: Klavierstücke Op. 119, 2 pieces Chopin: Nocturne, Op. 9, No. 3 Mazur: Sonata in A, Op. 10, No. 2
Tuesday ALLEGRA BRASS 22 March (Catholics) organ 7.30 p.m.	Polish Week Mazur: Sonata in A, Op. 10, No. 2 Brahms: Klavierstücke Op. 119, 2 pieces Chopin: Nocturne, Op. 9, No. 3 Mazur: Sonata in A, Op. 10, No. 2
Wednesday GABRIEL QUARTET 23 March (Catholics) organ 7.30 p.m.	Polish Week Mazur: Sonata in A, Op. 10, No. 2 Brahms: Klavierstücke Op. 119, 2 pieces Chopin: Nocturne, Op. 9, No. 3 Mazur: Sonata in A, Op. 10, No. 2
Thursday LUDWIG UNGARAWA piano 24 March (Catholics) organ 7.30 p.m.	Polish Week Mazur: Sonata in A, Op. 10, No. 2 Brahms: Klavierstücke Op. 119, 2 pieces Chopin: Nocturne, Op. 9, No. 3 Mazur: Sonata in A, Op. 10, No. 2
Friday DOROTHY LINHARES 25 March (Catholics) organ 7.30 p.m.	Polish Week Mazur: Sonata in A, Op. 10, No. 2 Brahms: Klavierstücke Op. 119, 2 pieces Chopin: Nocturne, Op. 9, No. 3 Mazur: Sonata in A, Op. 10, No. 2
Saturday JOHANNA LINDSTROM 26 March (Catholics) organ 3.00 p.m. 7.30 p.m.	Polish Week Mazur: Sonata in A, Op. 10, No. 2 Brahms: Klavierstücke Op. 119, 2 pieces Chopin: Nocturne, Op. 9, No. 3 Mazur: Sonata in A, Op. 10, No. 2
Sunday FRANK KUPKE harp 27 March (Catholics) organ 3.00 p.m.	Polish Week Mazur: Sonata in A, Op. 10, No. 2 Brahms: Klavierstücke Op. 119, 2 pieces Chopin: Nocturne, Op. 9, No. 3 Mazur: Sonata in A, Op. 10, No. 2
Monday GABRIEL QUARTET 28 March (Catholics) organ 7.30 p.m.	Polish Week Mazur: Sonata in A, Op. 10, No. 2 Brahms: Klavierstücke Op. 119, 2 pieces Chopin: Nocturne, Op. 9, No. 3 Mazur: Sonata in A, Op. 10, No. 2
Tuesday HANNE STAVED 29 March (Catholics) organ 7.30 p.m.	Polish Week Mazur: Sonata in A, Op. 10, No. 2 Brahms: Klavierstücke Op. 119, 2 pieces Chopin: Nocturne, Op. 9, No. 3 Mazur: Sonata in A, Op. 10, No. 2
Wednesday LUDWIG UNGARAWA 30 March (Catholics) organ 7.30 p.m.	Polish Week Mazur: Sonata in A, Op. 10, No. 2 Brahms: Klavierstücke Op. 119, 2 pieces Chopin: Nocturne, Op. 9, No. 3 Mazur: Sonata in A, Op. 10, No. 2
Thursday JOHANNA LINDSTROM 31 March (Catholics) organ 3.00 p.m. 7.30 p.m.	Polish Week Mazur: Sonata in A, Op. 10, No. 2 Brahms: Klavierstücke Op. 119, 2 pieces Chopin: Nocturne, Op. 9, No. 3 Mazur: Sonata in A, Op. 10, No. 2

CAMDEN MUSIC FESTIVAL

Tonight 8 p.m. St. Pancras Ch. Euston Rd. NW1	COLLEGIUM MUSICUM OF LONDON Cond. Laurence Hayley, R. W. 11.00, 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00
Sun. 20 11.30 a.m. St. Pancras Ch. Euston Rd. NW1	JOHN WILLIAMS ALL RIGHTS SOLD Viv. PARISHAM, W. 11.00, 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00
Mon. 21 7.30 p.m. St. Pancras Ch. Euston Rd. NW1	ORFEO, Kmt Opera. All Seats Sold Viv. PARISHAM, W. 11.00, 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00
Mon. 21 7.30 p.m. St. Pancras Ch. Euston Rd. NW1	EXTENSIVE DANCE GROUP, Dir. Geoff Powell Viv. PARISHAM, W. 11.00, 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00
Mon. 21 8 p.m. St. Pancras Ch. Euston Rd. NW1	MANSON ENSEMBLE Lond. John Carver, Works by Viv. PARISHAM, W. 11.00, 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00
Wed. 22 7.30 p.m. St. Pancras Ch. Euston Rd. NW1	JUNCTION DANCE COMPANY, New ballet by Leonora Viv. PARISHAM, W. 11.00, 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00
Thurs. 23 8 p.m. St. Pancras Ch. Euston Rd. NW1	CHILDRINGHAM STRING QUARTET Viv. PARISHAM, W. 11.00, 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00
Fri. 24 8 p.m. St. Pancras Ch. Euston Rd. NW1	FRANCIS MONKMAN, harpsichord Viv. PARISHAM, W. 11.00, 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00
Sat. 25 8 p.m. St. Pancras Ch. Euston Rd. NW1	SICILIAN VESPERS, ALL SEATS SOLD Viv. PARISHAM, W. 11.00, 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00
Sun. 26 8 p.m. St. Pancras Ch. Euston Rd. NW1	LONDON ORATORY CHOIR & CONSORT, Cond. John Viv. PARISHAM, W. 11.00, 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00
Sun. 26 8 p.m. St. Pancras Ch. Euston Rd. NW1	21st CENTURY ENSEMBLE, Cond. Geoffrey Powell Viv. PARISHAM, W. 11.00, 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00
Sun. 26 8 p.m. St. Pancras Ch. Euston Rd. NW1	SUN SUM Jazz & movement in an original unified form Viv. PARISHAM, W. 11.00, 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00
Sun. 26 8 p.m. St. Pancras Ch. Euston Rd. NW1	ELIZABETH SCHWARTZKOPF, Geoffrey Parsons Viv. PARISHAM, W. 11.00, 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00

CHRISTOPHER BALL (Recorders)

ALAN WILSON (Harpichord)	PETER VEL (Viola da Gamba & Baroque Cello)
VIVALDI BACH TELEMAN	ST. JOHN'S SMITH SQ. SW1, FRI. MAR. 25, 7.30 p.m.
ST. JOHN'S SMITH SQ. SW1, FRI. MAR. 25, 7.30 p.m.	ST. JOHN'S SMITH SQ. SW1, FRI. MAR. 25, 7.30 p.m.

ALBERTO PORTUGUEIS

Fantasy and Fugue in G minor	Chopin/Liszt
Sonata in B, D575	Schubert
Scenes from an Exhibition	Mussorgsky
ST. JOHN'S SMITH SQ. SW1, FRI. MAR. 25, 7.30 p.m.	ST. JOHN'S SMITH SQ. SW1, FRI. MAR. 25, 7.30 p.m.

ENGLISH BACH FESTIVAL

THE MOST ENTICING, THE MOST IMPORTANT, THE MOST VERSATILE	OF ALL OUR FESTIVALS
English Bach Festival	Festival Director: Lisa Lalandi, O.B.E.
London and Oxford, 24th April-22nd May, 1977	BROCHURE NOW AVAILABLE
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COVENT GARDEN GALLERY 30 Russell St. W.1. Tel. 01-585 1139	NEW ART CENTRE 21, St. James's St. W.1. Tel. 01-585 1139
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ROYAL ALBERT HALL

RAYMOND GUBAY presents TOMORROW at 3 ALEXEYEV BALALAIKA ENSEMBLE WITH DANCERS IN COLOURFUL NATIONAL COSTUMES Director: Alexey Zolotarev An earlier programme of traditional Russian dance, music and song. 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00	RAYMOND GUBAY presents TOMORROW at 7.30 VIENNESE NIGHT ENGLISH SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA BAND OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE MUSKETEERS OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY Conductor: VILEM TAUSKY Dr. Die Flodmanns ... Johann Strauss Voices of Spring ... Johann Strauss Perpetuum Mobile ... Johann Strauss Lullaby ... Johann Strauss Cuckoo ... Johann Strauss The Blue Danube ... Johann Strauss
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TOMORROW at 7.30

VIENNESE NIGHT ENGLISH SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA BAND OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE MUSKETEERS OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY Conductor: VILEM TAUSKY Dr. Die Flodmanns ... Johann Strauss Voices of Spring ... Johann Strauss Perpetuum Mobile ... Johann Strauss Lullaby ... Johann Strauss Cuckoo ... Johann Strauss The Blue Danube ... Johann Strauss	BATTLE SYMPHONY—BEETHOVEN with CANNON, MORTAR EFFECTS and MUSKETS 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00
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DREAM OF GERONTIUS—Elgar

ELIZABETH BAINBRIDGE KEITH ERWEN RAYMOND HERINCKX St. Bartholomew's Hospital Choral Society Choir of St. Bartholomew's Hospital Conducted by Robert Anderson Tel. 01-585 1139	BEETHOVEN'S MISSA SOLEMNIS London Choral Society London Orchestral Society Conductor: Leopold Stokowski Tel. 01-585 1139
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REQUIEM

ERMA & NFMS Chorus London Senior Orchestra JOHN MITCHINSON TERENCE LOVETT 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00	INTERNATIONAL CELEBRITY CONCERTS HAROLD MOLT LTD. & VICTOR HOCHHAUSER LTD. present TCHAIKOVSKY ROMEO AND JULIET — NUTCRACKER BALLET SUITE SWAN LAKE BALLET SUITE — CAPRICCIO ITALIEN PIANO CONCERTO No. 1 DMITRI ALEKSEY (winner of the 1975 Leeds Piano Competition) LONDON PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA CHARLES GROVES SUNDAY, 3 APRIL, 4.30 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00
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SUNDAY EVENING CONCERT

OV: THE BARBER OF SEVILLE — ROSSINI PIANO CONCERTO in A minor — GRIEG SCHEHERAZADE — RIMSKY-KORSAKOV BOLERO — RAVEL ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA BRYAN BALKWILL VALERIE TRYON 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00	BEETHOVEN Overture Leonora No. 3 Piano Concerto No. 3 in C minor Symphony No. 7 in A NEW PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA JAN CERVENKA SHOSHANA RUDIAKOV 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00
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THE ENGLISH BACH FESTIVAL presents

A WALTON PREMIERE Facade Revived English Bach Festival Ensemble Charles Mackerras with Richard Baker in the presence of the composer Chandos recording with Walford Davis from 1965 & 1966, 122/123, Wigmore Street, W.1. Tel. 01-585 1139	Now you're sure of The Times, make sure of your Times. To avoid any unnecessary wastage of newspaper, The Times has reduced the number of copies offered for casual sale. This means, quite simply that if you haven't a standing order with your newspaper on occasions you could forfeit your daily copy. And regular Times readers don't like that—their day isn't quite the same without The Times. Be sure of your Times by placing a regular order with your newspaper now.
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ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

RICCARDO MUTI

Tonight at 7.30

New Philharmonia Orchestra and Chorus

Prokofiev: Alexander Nevsky

Tuesday next at 8

Brahms: Double Concerto

Salvatore Accardo Pierre Fournier

For further details see South Bank Panel

VICTORIA DE LOS ANGELES

PETER KATIN

Debut: Five Galaxies, Books 1 and 2, Chorus: Polish Songs

Grandes Complete Tondillas

GOOD FRIDAY, APRIL 22 at 8 p.m.

BACH-ST. MATTHEW PASSION

Complete and in German, Soper interval of 1 hour

David Johnson (Conductor), Edward Kopylov (Chorus), Felicity Lott

Adele Harris, Philip Langridge, Brian Raftery, Cook

English Baroque Orchestra, Chorus: Boys' Choir, Chorus: Girls

LONDON CHORAL SOCIETY

Conductor: LEON LOVETT

Falls: RITUAL FIRE DANCE, Dances: CARMEN SUITE

Ritornel: CONCIERTO DE ARANJUEZ

Falls: THREE DANCES from THE THREE CORNERS OF HAT

Chorus: RHYTHMIC DANCE, RHYTHMIC DANCE, RHYTHMIC DANCE

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LONDON CHORAL SOCIETY

Conductor: LEON LOVETT

GLC South Bank Concert Halls

A Greater London Council enterprise. Director: George Mann OBE.
Tickets: 928 3191. Telephone bookings not accepted on Sundays.
Information: 928 3002. For enquiries when postal bookings have already been made: 928 2872.
S.A.E. with postal applications.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

Today	JACQUES LOUSSIER TRIO
19 March 8 p.m.	23.00, 22.50, 21.75, 21.50, 21.25 (only)
Sunday	NEW PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA
20 March 8 p.m.	23.00, 22.50, 21.75, 21.50, 21.25 (only)
Monday	NEW PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA
21 March 8 p.m.	23.00, 22.50, 21.75, 21.50, 21.25 (only)
Tuesday	NEW PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA
22 March 8 p.m.	23.00, 22.50, 21.75, 21.50, 21.25 (only)
Wednesday	NEW PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA
23 March 8 p.m.	23.00, 22.50, 21.75, 21.50, 21.25 (only)
Thursday	NEW PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA
24 March 8 p.m.	23.00, 22.50, 21.75, 21.50, 21.25 (only)
Friday	NEW PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA
25 March 8 p.m.	23.00, 22.50, 21.75, 21.50, 21.25 (only)
Saturday	NEW PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA
26 March 8 p.m.	23.00, 22.50, 21.75, 21.50, 21.25 (only)
Sunday	NEW PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA
27 March 8 p.m.	23.00, 22.50, 21.75, 21.50, 21.25 (only)
Monday	NEW PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA
28 March 8 p.m.	23.00, 22.50, 21.75, 21.50, 21.25 (only)
Tuesday	NEW PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA
29 March 8 p.m.	23.00, 22.50, 21.75, 21.50, 21.25 (only)
Wednesday	NEW PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA
30 March 8 p.m.	23.00, 22.50, 21.75, 21.50, 21.25 (only)
Thursday	NEW PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA
31 March 8 p.m.	23.00, 22.50, 21.75, 21.50, 21.25 (only)

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL

Today	LONDON ORPHEUS CHORUS & ORCHESTRA
19 March 7.45 p.m.	23.00, 22.50, 21.75, 21.50, 21.25 (only)
Sunday	LONDON ORPHEUS CHORUS & ORCHESTRA
20 March 7.45 p.m.	23.00, 22.50, 21.75, 21.50, 21.25 (only)
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Thursday	LONDON ORPHEUS CHORUS & ORCHESTRA
31 March 7.45 p.m.	23.00, 22.50, 21.75, 21.50, 21.25 (only)

PURCELL ROOM

Today	LONDON ORPHEUS CHORUS & ORCHESTRA
19 March 7.30 p.m.	23.00, 22.50, 21.75, 21.50, 21.25 (only)
Sunday	LONDON ORPHEUS CHORUS & ORCHESTRA
20 March 7.30 p.m.	23.00, 22.50, 21.75, 21.50, 21.25 (only)
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John Schlesinger: always stagestruck

"Were Hitler alive today, I like to think he'd be on tour with an American musical", thus John Schlesinger, reflecting on one of his rare theatrical disasters, an American musical called *I and Albert* which staggered through the West End in the winter of 1972. Aside from that one commercial mistake, all his theatrical ventures have been at the subsidised end of the industry, for whom Schlesinger first directed at the Aldwych in 1964 and for whom he is now (as an associate director of the National) staging *Julius Caesar* which opens at the Old Vic on Tuesday with John Gielgud in the title role.

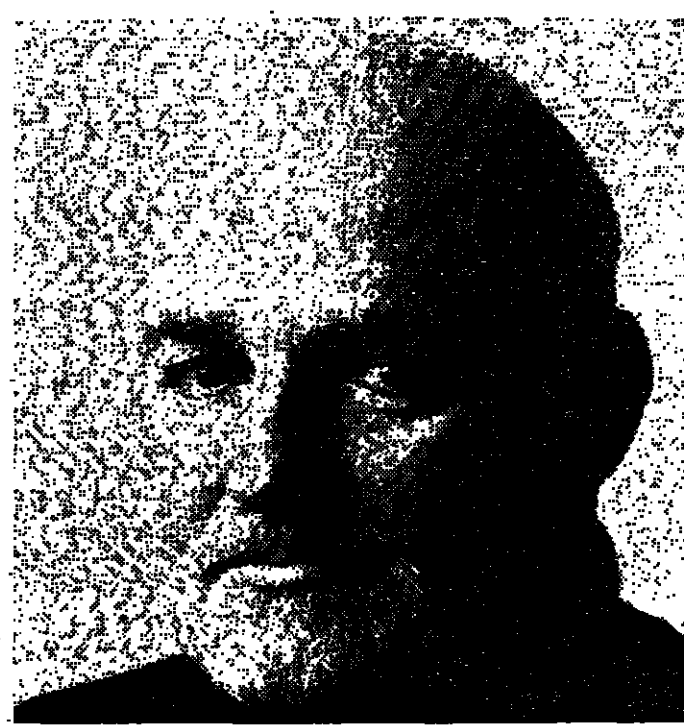
Ronald Pickup as Cassius, Brian Cox as Brutus and Mark McManus as Antony. The friendship with Hall goes back a long way—all the way to 1955 when Schlesinger, then a 30-year-old actor, about five lines in a production by Hall of *Mourning Becomes Electra* at the Arts.

"I had to be at the theatre by five to nine each evening for five to six years by five past, so I had a lot of spare time and used it to shoot a film called *The Starfish* which opened one afternoon at the Odeon St James as a second feature. So there I was in the darkness and near-total isolation until the lights came up and the other man in the cinema said 'Well, I suppose someone had fun making this'."

Schlesinger's early career in both theatre and cinema was something less than immediately triumphant; the eldest of five children of a Berkshire doctor, he survived Uppingham and Balliol before going out to the Far East as a Royal Engineer and ending up in the CSR concert parties which have now been made famous at any rate notorious by Peter Nichols in *Privateers* on *Parade*.

"I did conjuring tricks, though I've looked carefully at the character who does that in Peter's play at the Aldwych and I don't think he's supposed to be me. But I was always stagestruck: I used to sit in the gallery of the Palace in Manchester and write down what the actors were doing. I'd meet up with friends in the ABC tea shop across the road and we'd rehearse the amateur version. One day Richard Johnson came in because he was carrying a spear in the *Julius Caesar* production, which had just opened in Manchester on its way to the Vic; another time I stood at the back of the dress circle there to see the Gielgud *Macbeth*. Curious that we should all end up here: I suppose that's the good thing about success—it lets you meet with the people you most admire."

At Oxford, Schlesinger appeared with Tynan in Sandy Wilson's revue and made amateur films starring another of his undergraduate contemporaries, Robert Hardy; one of



those, called *Black Legend*, was seen by Dilys Powell who gave it such a good notice that Michael Balcon, then head of production at Ealing:

"He said if anyone could make a film for £200 and get that much space from Dilys Powell, I'd be a director and worth seeing, so he summoned all his leading executives and we showed it to them. Afterwards they just sort of sat there in stunned silence and a few days later I had a note from Sir Michael saying it was an interesting amateur film. I don't know quite what he'd been expecting: I'd been expecting a job."

It did not come, and Schlesinger went off into Rep. playing a messenger in *Julius Caesar* at Colchester, the last time, incidentally, that he had seen the play until National. Lacking the resources to make other films, he continued to get acting work usually playing spies on account of his German-sounding name.

"I could do quite good imitations of Anton Walbrook, and on the strength of those Roy Boulting gave me a good film part, only it was in Malta and I kept having to phone my grandmother from there to ask her how I should pronounce German words. But Boulting was very good to me and when I showed him some stills I'd been taking of actors to make a little money on the side he said 'Those are the work of a frustrated filmmaker' and from then on he let me watch him all the time he was directing."

From bi-parters as merry minstrels in the *ITV Robin Hood* and appalling performances as hunchbacks in Roger Moore serials, Schlesinger graduated to *The Battle of the River Plate* and then to making his

own short films for such BBC operations as *Tonight and Tomorrow*.

"Jack Gold was my filmmaker, and after I left Ken Russell took over from me, so that gives you some idea how long ago it all was. The BBC let me go after a year because they said I was too slow as a director and that it was foolish of me to want to cut and dub my own work when they had staff editors who could do that better. But Wheldon was very good to me (I've always been lucky with producers) and he let me make the circus film which opened *Monitor*. Then I went off to direct bits and pieces of *The Four Just Men* and ended up in Rome doing Vittorio de Sica's linking material: ladies in Mercedes would drive up to collect him at lunch-time and suddenly it was a different world, but I did at least learn how to cope with actors and large commercial television units—the BBC had all been very small and cosy. Then I wrote and researched an extraordinary documentary about British cheese, and got a job from Jack Le Vian interviewing and filming World War Two generals for his Churchill series *The Valiant Years*. I got £75 a week for that, though my father said I should have done it free for the privilege of meeting men like Montgomery. They were all marvellously bitchy about each other and I kept feeling like an ADC."

From there it was but a short step to British Transport Films and *Terminus*, the railway station documentary that made Schlesinger's name as a wide-screen director in 1961. Since then there have been eight full-length feature films of which I put it to him that the three most commercially successful (*Darling*, *Midnight Cowboy* and *Marathon Man*)

were actually the three into which he'd put the least time and energy.

"Not strictly true, although I do seem to have spent an awful lot of my life on projects like *Far from the Madding Crowd* and *Day of the Locust*: then there were three years spent trying to set up the film of *Hadrian VII* which the end came to nothing. It's very rare now to find a film which doesn't take at least two years of your life; my next (and original) screenplay by Colin Welland called *Yanks* about an English girl and an American serviceman in the last war) won't go into production until 1978, though in the meantime there's a chance of *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof* here at the National with Diana Rigg.

Schlesinger, like most film directors, is only as good in Hollywood eyes as his last commercial success:

"After money-makers like *Midnight Cowboy* or *Marathon Man*, I'm considered a good boy and can do more or less what I like; after *Sunday Bloody Sunday* or *Day of the Locust* it's a good deal harder, though Paramount did once give me a rent-free office for a while. Admittedly it had no windows, but they allowed me to stick things on the wall which I thought might be a good sign; then Barry Diller, who's the head of production there was very good to me when we opened *Day of the Locust* at the Cannes, he had a terrible, restless, coughing premiere audience. He leant across and said 'Who needs this?' and the two of us walked out and had a marvelous lobster for dinner and he said 'Whatever happens here, you've made the film, you've made it, now forget it and get on with *Marathon Man*'."

"Al Pacino turned that one down and we had a hard time convincing Hoffman he was the right guy for it; then we had all the worry over whether or not Oliver could be insured for the film because he'd been so ill; but when their insurance came through and he started to work, the great joy of *Marathon Man* for me was seeing him every day getting visibly stronger and better."

"There's nothing quite like watching a great actor at work: I can see it now with Gielgud in *Julius Caesar*, with a cast most of whom are half his age: mind you, there's a lot more discussion in the theatre. Occasionally I wake up in the night and wonder what I'm doing up on Beachy Head, risking my neck again, but there's no point in just directing the safe projects. Still, I'm already nostalgic for the cinema, even after only a few months away: I love the scissors and the silent cutting room and the final control which can never be the director's in a theatre."

Sheridan Morley

An opera of humanity and charm

Capriccio
BBC 2/Radio 3
(tonight)

Michael Ratcliffe

Southern Television enjoys first pick of each Glyndebourne season and the BBC, returning to Sussex after a gap of some years, must hardly have been able to believe its luck when Southern passed up Strauss's great conversation-piece last summer in favour of Verdi's *Falstaff*. Not that

Travel

The lure and lore of a magic lake



Aix-les-Bains: It has seen better days.

Lac du Bourget is the deepest lake in France, and was immortalized in poetry by Lamartine; but Parisians have never heard of it and imagine one is going to the Paris airport. The nearest city is Lyon. The nearest big town is Aix-les-Bains, which has a port on the lake.

It was lucky enough to be in a private chateau on the other side of the lake from the town called St Gilles—a fairly recent construction with Rapunzel turrets. Built by the Marquis de Sade in 1880, it was sold in 1906 to M. Bocquerez, founder of the Banque de France à l'étranger, San Francisco, and now owned by his grand-nephew, Mrs Suzanne Lemmon, who had rented it to American friends of mine who had posters in New York. I stayed there for one week last year and for three weeks in the summer, and with my motor-car at my disposal had ample chance to explore the lake and the surrounding countryside of the Savoie. A privileged addition to this lovely area, perhaps, but all the time I was in the area, I could be visited just as conveniently from Aix. Because it is not just a tourist, I was a local man, and from the town servants and from our friends, I learned things that you will find in the guidebooks.

Our nearest neighbours, but a mile along the west bank from St Gilles along the lake, were the Chiron family, who were in a fascinating little house de up of relics of one of the villages in the Paris, 1925 exhibition wrought-iron banisters decorated with stylized roses, cubist-inspired stained glass, and even *espagnolles* (window catches) in a modern style. M. Chiron possesses the architect's drawing made for his father, and a contemporary photographic study of the original 1925 pavilion from which so many accoutrements were noted.

Less than a mile beyond the pavilion house is the most famous building on the lake, the Abbey of Hautecombe, from a distance, it shimmers in the water like a Turnerian mirage, all belltowers and

buttresses; but when you get closer, you realize the building is basically a beautiful fraud. It could hardly be otherwise. Whenever you see a monastery in England or France, you can be pretty sure that most of it is restored. Henry VIII saw to ours, and the French Revolution fixed theirs. The only surviving part of the original twelfth-century Benedictine monastery at Hautecombe is a granary down by the landing-stage, on which someone marked the high level to which flood waters rose in 1843. Presumably the local *curages* through a granary secular and useful enough to be spared. Another fragment of early buildings is the fifteenth-century alms gate where the main road ends. The present monastery is mainly the result of two heavy restorations, one in the middle of the eighteenth century, the other, after the Revolution, in 1826.

Charles-Félix, King of Sardinia, who initiated the 1826 restoration, wanted to turn the abbey into a sort of memorial to the ancient house of Savoie. The task was directed by an Italian—the Piedmontese architect Melano—at the height of the Romantic period, from 1826 to 1843. If you take the guided tour of the abbey, which is with long white radiating canopies, doled out like holy candles by a monk at the entrance, you will see many weak pastiches of medieval sculpture; but also the magnificent statue of Jean-Marie-Christophe de Turin, daughter of the king of Naples, Ferdinand IV, and sister-in-law of Louis-Philippe, King of France, married Charles-Félix of Sardinia, of whom there is also a statue in the abbey, by Cacciatori di Carrara, a pupil of Canova.

As I was staying on the Hautecombe side of the lake, I took the 11.30 am ferry across to Aix, a journey of less than half an hour which gives the best view of the abbey, its harmonious hybrid of buildings reflected in the usually still waters. Like most spas, Aix has seen better days. Queen Victoria came here (as did E. P. Benson's "Dodo" and Bertie Wooster's Aunt Agatha) to take the waters. The grandfather of M. Beysson, the butler at St Gilles, was a masseur at the baths in Victoria's day, but is unlikely to have been let loose on the royal limbs. M. Beysson

told me the decline of Aix as an international spa place began with the First World War and was completed by the Second World War, when the Germans destroyed the Hotel Mirabeau. Beysson added that he had fought with the local *maquis* at the age of 14: Hautecombe was the first of the French departments to be liberated by the *maquis* alone.

The baths were originally Roman; the name Aix derives (so the guidebook assures me, though how, I can't imagine) from "Aque Gratianae", the waters of the Emperor Gratian. Outside the baths is a handsome Roman funerary arch from the second or third century BC, erected by Lucius Pompeius Campanus. The baths still use the *douches-massages* method that Napoleon's doctors brought back from Egypt, and in the town there are plenty of funny posters for sale showing bold and nude old men being squirted with scalding water from hoses or having mud splashed on their stomachs.

Parts of the baths are in high Art Deco style: the pump room dates from 1934. But I found the echoing white halls and rubber-padded cubicles somewhat sinister when I took the three o'clock tour; and comic as well as sinister the brown

legs protruding from rubber-lined holes to be sprayed with jets of water; the signs to the main casino, the Palais de Savoie, which is worth visiting for a flutter on the roulette tables. (Admission 9 fr.) The casino is an 1880s building and still has some enjoyable mosaic ceilings from that date, but the interior was mainly converted into spectacularly vulgar Art Deco in the 1930s. It has to be seen to be believed and deserves a Visconti film all to itself.

In France, Aix is best known for its association with Alphonse de Lamartine, who was 26 when, in October, 1816, he arrived there with a mild liver complaint. He stayed at the house of Dr Périet and there met Madame Charles, who lived in the rooms next to his. Her name was Julie, but he immortalized her as Elvire. Of Créole origin, she had been married 10 years to the septuagenarian and impotent Dr Charles, who had sent her to

of the sharp, tangy, slightly piquant wine of the region, Rousselle de Savoie (12fr). I checked on the 1976 tariff of the hotel. Rooms for two persons, with bathroom, range between 120 and 175 francs a night from May to June and during September (for a single person in the same months, between 120 and 170 francs); and the same rooms in July and August range from 150 to 210 francs for two persons, 150-185 single. Single rooms without bath are 100-125 in the first period, and 130-140 in the second.

Mrs Lemmon, who visited her chateau while I was there, told me that for people with a car, the hotel at Ombremont is the best she knows; she also recommends the Hotel du Port at Le Bourget-du-Lac, and two hotels in Chambéry, the Hotel des Princes and the Grand Chambéry, the ancient capital of the counts and dukes of Savoie, is one of the historic towns within easy reach of Aix by car. One should see the castle, the country house of Mme de Warens at Les Charmettes, where Rousseau lived between 1736 and 1742; and the grand fourteenth-century fountain erected in memory of General Comte de Boigne (1751-1830) and his exploits in India. Postcards of the fountain are captioned "Les 4-1000".

This is a double pun: it partly refers to Truffaut's famous film *Les quatre cents coups*, but also to the bronze elephants who have been shorn of their hindquarters to fit them around the central column—*Les quatre sans queue* (the four without bottoms). Grenoble, though in the department of Isère, not Savoie, can be easily visited on the same day as Chambéry. We visited the Musée de Grenoble, rich in great bronze paintings by Rubens, Philippe de Champaigne, Claude and Zurbaran. What I most wanted to see was the Musée Stendhal in the old Hotel de Ville (Stendhal was born here in 1783). But we discovered, on a Thursday, that it is only open on Saturdays and Sundays.

In Grenoble we were recommended to eat at the tiny Auberge Bressane, 38 ter, impasse Beaublache, which has only seven tables. The lunch, which included feather-light savoury mousses and pungent *coquilles*—I had *capon poulet* as a main course and *sorbet cassis* to follow—cost 200 fr for the four of us.

This is in general a marvelous area for gourmets. The Guide Michelin awarded its coveted three stars to La Mère Charles restaurant at Mionnay, near Lyon, and said it would have liked to award four, as the chef, Alain Chapel, described as the "Leonardo da Vinci of the kitchen" is at 59 the most original in France. I have eaten at Mère Charles twice, and can vouch for its supreme excellence from the champagne *le frambouise* served as *apéritif*, to the pumpkin purée and melon sorbet; though I must warn you that this year the meal, with good wines, cost about 300fr for each person.

You can combine a meal at Mère Charles with a visit to the medieval town of Perouse. It has been perhaps a little too zealously dolled-up, in the manner of Lavenham in England (I was amused to see a green shield-shaped signboard hanging from one ancient house reading "Océanographie", but better than torn down to make way for a motorway. Another three-star restaurant in the Lyon area is Paul Bocuse at Collonges-au-Mont-d'Or. I did not go there myself, but my American friends at the chateau had done, and recommended it highly.

The restaurant at La Chambotte, high above the Lac du Bourget on the other side of the chateau, has no such classic cuisine, but is worth visiting for a complete view of the lake. It was a little disconcerting to find that they have a powerful telescope through which, for one franc, hundreds of people a week can gain an intimate view of what we had imagined to be our private domain. We could see M. Beysson on the terrace, laying out dishes for the evening meal, and, but for the blue shutters closed against insects, could have peered into the bedrooms.

I do not enjoy mere basking in the sun for long; so I began a novel at St Gilles. It is about a mad marquis who, with a cabal of ultra-reactionary local aristocrats, is busy gullfishing in the shrubbery every descendant he can find of the local sanatorium who killed his ancestor in the Terror of the French Revolution. Now I have my denouement: the rucksack-laden tourist who spies him at his bloody work through the telescope at La Chambotte. Hammer Films, please note.

Bevis Hillier

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The Kung-fu colony

Question: What has kung-fu got to do with booking an inclusive holiday at this time of year? Answer: Well... you will have to wait a minute or two for the answer.

The kung-fu was part of an extraordinary afternoon which began with a huge Chinese feast in one of Hongkong's most modern hotels, continued to board a motorized junk with unexpected speed through the waters of Victoria Harbour while a pretty girl tried Lily attempted to explain the difference between Cantonese and Mandarin dialects to a group of mystified seangers, and culminated in our arrival on the island of Cheung Chau.

The people of Cheung Chau, one of the most fascinating of the hundreds of islands which make up the colony of Hong Kong, were evidently pleased to

see us. They treated the junk-load of passengers to a Lion Dance through the narrow streets of the main town, a performance by the local girls' primary school band, and a demonstration in which a number of Tee-shirted and black-plimmed youths went through the preliminary intricacies of kung-fu.

Kung-fu, as popularized by a host of films and television spectacles (many of them made in Hongkong), is more than a Chinese martial art. It has strong psychological and religious undertones—and the strength that mind can exert over matter was amply demonstrated when one swarthy youth, his eyes glazed, deliberately cut his tongue with broken china then invited the audience to throw darts at his back. The

audience complied with sickening enthusiasm; the youth ended up bloody but apparently unbothered, and we resumed somewhat sombrely to the junk.

The East, one felt, had introduced us to another of its mysteries. And it had gone no way at all towards providing an answer.

Hongkong is full of such mysteries. It is a 350-square mile peninsula and group of islands where communist China breathes down the neck of 4,000,000 people and where Chinese and European cultures meet but hardly ever mingle. And, in answer to the question posed at the beginning of this article, you can go on holiday there for about £400—the sort of price that many people pay for a holiday in, say, Greece.

It is the kind of holiday which more people might feel to be worth considering in this year of strange booking patterns. Urged earlier in the year to "wait for holiday bargains" people are now finding that the bargains are not as big as they expected, that the popular areas are fully booked (as is virtually the case with Portugal's Algarve), and that tour operators are busy "rationalizing" their programmes by cancelling flights rather than selling tickets at give-away prices.

Faced with the choice of a holiday at home, an unwanted destination, or a long-haul trip, it is worth considering that "holiday of a lifetime" destination. And Hongkong is just such a place.

British Airways' Sovereign Holidays do two-week inclusive holidays at the Park Hotel, on the Kowloon peninsula, at prices starting at £425, but for those who can afford it, it would be worth spending an extra £105 for accommodation at the Mandarin Hotel on Hongkong island itself—for the Mandarin is one of the best hotels in South-East Asia, let alone Hongkong.

These prices compare with a normal economy return air fare between London and Hongkong of £284, so the holiday is undoubtedly a bargain. And with the colony still being principally a business destination, there is plenty of capacity. Early autumn is perhaps the best time to go, and local excursions can be arranged on the spot through firms like the very efficient Tour East International.

Particularly recommended are the trip through the New Territories to the Chinese border (which includes a tantalizing glimpse of the People's Republic), a visit to the fishing village of Aberdeen, the new Ocean Park, and a ferry ride to Cheung Chau or to the big but unspoiled island of Lantau.

But visitors will also want to walk around the picturesque harbours alive with crowded sampans, or through the superb shopping streets. Local pro-



Lantau: an unspoiled island.

ducts and handicrafts are the best buys, particularly in the shops recognized by the Hongkong Tourist Association or the communist Chinese shops. You can bargain, but beware of "overnight" sailors.

Besides Hongkong, Mauritius and Sri Lanka are two long-haul destinations where British Airways still have plenty of spare capacity, and they have just cut £30 off the price of two-week holidays there to try and attract more customers.

Closer to home, the picture seems to be a fragmented one. British Airways report a rush for Portuguese holidays, particularly the Algarve. The recent devaluation of the escudo will make the country even more attractive because, although brochure prices are unlikely to be reduced as a result until late in the season, there will be savings in the cost of meals, car hire, and entertainment. "If you want to go to Portugal this summer, get in now," said a spokesman laconically.

Sovereign and Enterprise Holidays have noticed a fall-off in bookings to Spain, and although the Balearic Islands are doing well (although self-catering villa firms like Meon Travel still have room on Menorca), the mainland is suffering from what one operator called "withdrawal symptoms". But other firms, among them Thomson and Intasun, report that Spain is doing well, particularly the Costa Brava. "It may be because it is the cheapest resort,

but Spain is doing better than most," said Mr John MacNeill, Thomson's programme controller.

Mr MacNeill also reports a rush for the Venetian and Adriatic Riviera areas of Italy, and a general trend towards early season holidays. Late May and the month of June are the best times for a holiday if you still want the widest possible choice, while the areas in which there is still plenty of room include Greece although the country is considered to be traditionally a late booking area), Tunisia, Sicily and Malta.

At the opposite end of the price scale to Hongkong, yet still pleasantly abroad, is the Irish Republic. Still feeling the pinch as a result of the troubles in Northern Ireland, the Republic is making special efforts to win back its place in the British holiday market, and holidays there can be a real bargain. People like Cara Island Tours have inclusive holidays, with sea travel from Britain, starting at £41.50, and another £7 will get you a thatched cottage that is very much away from it all.

As yet there is no shortage of Irish holidays—but it could happen. For even if Britons still hesitate to go there, the Germans, Swiss and French have no such qualms. German tourism to Ireland in particular increases by leaps and bounds every year—because the Germans believe that Ireland offers the biggest holiday bargains in Europe.

Robin Mead

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The Times Introduces Weekend SHOP AROUND

From Saturday, April 2nd

Often the only opportunity for many couples to do their major household purchasing is confined to Saturdays. The Times will be helping you with your buying decisions with a new weekly editorial section entitled "Weekend Shop-Around" appearing each Saturday from April 2nd.

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Ion Trewin, Literary Editor, on a new concept in encyclopaedias

A little learning may be dangerous, but a lot of it is much harder to handle

In a cramped first-floor office in Covent Garden two fledgling British publishers had a vision: of a new, one-volume encyclopaedia marrying words, pictures and diagrams in a manner unresolvable since Diderot's *Encyclopédie* pointed the way two centuries ago.

Eight years and £3m later the one volume has grown to 10, and the encyclopaedia, under the title *The Joy of Knowledge*, will be published on Monday. Financially, the vision of those two publishers, James Mitchell and John Beazley, has already been vindicated: British book sellers subscribed more than 10,000 sets before publication and overseas 15 foreign language editions numbering over 1,000,000 copies have been sold to some of the biggest names in the encyclopaedia industry. Larousse in France and Encyclopaedia Britannica Educational and Random House in the United States. These foreign sales have kept down the British price: £12.50 a volume is astonishingly low, particularly when one considers that the Diderot cost the equivalent of a year's wage of an eighteenth century French guild master or tradesman—say, plumper of today earning about £5,500 a year.

To generations brought up on Chambers, the Junior Oxford, Everyman or Britannica, *The Joy of Knowledge* will be a revelation. Gone is the traditional column after column of close text, occasionally interspersed with thumbnail photographs or drawings. Instead opposing pages are treated as one in the form of "spreads", with text and diagrams irretrievably linked, on the basis, as James Mitchell reckons, that a single diagram properly used can replace 10,000 words.

In the eight years that *The Joy of Knowledge* has been in gestation the firm of Mitchell Beazley has raced to the forefront of British publishing, picking up a Queen's Award on the way. It made its reputation at the turn of the 1960s with two books, *The Atlas of the Universe* and *Moon Flight* (both with the astronomer, Patrick Moore, to whom must go the credit for first suggesting the encyclopaedia with which he has been closely associated ever since).

Enthusiastically illustrated with excellent text, they set a standard high above the coffee-table level, a standard maintained with such diverse titles as *The World Atlas of Wine* and *The Joy of Sex*.

The Mitchell Beazley trade-

mark has been professional, style, enlightened presentation of knowledge, but above all an enthusiasm for everything they tackle. Sadly John Beazley, the design and financial genius behind the project, died last weekend after a lengthy illness. But he lived long enough to see finished copies.

From the beginning *The Joy of Knowledge* set out to be an encyclopaedia for the 1980s. As Mitchell remarks: "To many people encyclopaedias are pretty depressing things—laden with associations of swotting in dusty schoolrooms. Always out of date and perhaps a bit of a swindle, they never tell you the things you really want to know, they never explain. Boring facts with dreary, safe academic precision in leaden prose. The crib sheets for school essays."

The several in my prep school library all dated back to the First World War. Their sepia tedium haunts me still." Mitchell Beazley worked on the statistic that 80 per cent of all "look-ups" in the big traditional encyclopaedias are for only 20 per cent of the entries. Seen the other way round: if 80 per cent of the encyclopaedias were rarely used was this, perhaps, merely "academic packaging"?

The Joy of Knowledge went through a dozen conceptions. At the 1974 Frankfurt Book Fair I watched the Mitchell Beazley encourage selling what has been dubbed for working purposes "Le Grand MB" (a flatterer's wave in Larousse's direction). With the flair of a conjurer Mitchell would produce sample art work and a dummy out of a shiny black

box. Many foreign publishers were impressed, but they wanted to know more. Orders did come in, but there was a long way to go.

"Le Grand MB" was a thematic encyclopaedia with, as Mitchell recalls, "all knowledge subject by subject in logical sequence from the birth of the universe to man's most sophisticated technology, packed into 1,200 densely illustrated colour pages." But it had a flaw. The firm were starting from scratch. They had no encyclopaedia experience: indeed, apart from Dent's *Everyman* (a new edition of which is expected later this year) the British tradition had been lost. Yet it was Ephraim Chambers whose great eighteenth century encyclopaedia was the basis and the inspiration for Diderot.

Experienced international reference book publishers, while agreeing that the idea and the concept were beautiful, wanted to know if it worked. If one looked things up, could one find things out? Conversations had a habit of ending thus, as Mitchell recalls: "Can we look up W for Washington?"

"Yes," said Mitchell Beazley. "In the index it will refer to the spread on the War of Independence." "But do you have a biographical entry?" "No. It's not that sort of encyclopaedia." "Not a regular encyclopaedia then," came the answer. "No sale."

What Mitchell Beazley had conceived was a picture book, albeit an elaborate picture book. "The basic truth was

that for practical people, the encyclopaedia must perform a practical function," says Mitchell. "It was the Guinness Book of Records lesson it must answer people's questions."

To answer the potential customers' questions it has grown and divided. Just as the current *Britannica* has a Macropedia and a Micropedia—thematic articles in the one, an elaborate extended index in the other—so *The Joy of Knowledge* now has an eight volume Colourpedia, the "Le Grand MB" element, and a two volume Alphapedia giving facts in the traditional A-Z manner while acting as an index to the whole encyclopaedia.

The Joy of Knowledge, edited by James Mitchell, has been published in a series of volumes in an age where encyclopaedias are more usually controlled by committee. Mitchell is his own general editor. Unlike Diderot, his mentor, he has not used his position to push a particular philosophy. Indeed, when he wanted the article on nuclear and chemical warfare—a subject which he positively abhors—to reflect his views, he didn't get his way. "This was right," he says. "Encyclopaedias must be totally objective."

The Joy of Knowledge is a grounding. In fact, Mitchell believes the reader ought to know some science before plunging into the astronomy, geology and natural history sections. No one could start at volume one, page one and expect by the end to have learnt all there is to know. But he would know an astonishing number of the answers.

There is nothing bland about this presentation of facts and knowledge. Mitchell would be false to himself if he failed to raise questions in the seeker after truth. "Over our arrangement hovers ceaselessly the great question-mark—So? What are you going to do with it all then? Are you going to mend your ways and be at peace and live in harmony with your heritage? Or are you going to continue to foul it all up? Your time is running out. For assuredly it is. I mean that question mark to be there."

James Mitchell is closer to Diderot than he admits. "The *Joy of Knowledge*. The first two volumes, *Man and Machines* and *The Natural World* (£12.50 each) will be published by Mitchell Beazley on Monday. Further volumes will come out in May, September, October and next spring.

What the conservationists owe to William Morris

One hundred years ago this month, William Morris felt compelled to write a letter to the proposed restoration of Tewkesbury Abbey. At that time the word restoration, in the light of the unspeakable conviction of Victorian architects that they could improve upon the work of their predecessors, induced the same sort of shudders as "redevelopment" does today.

Morris did not mind his words. "Your paper has so steadily and courageously opposed itself to those acts of barbarism which the modern architect, parson and squallid restorationist, that it would be waste of words to enlarge here on the ruin that has been wrought by their hands," he wrote. "But for the saving of what is left, I think I may write a word of encouragement, and say that you by no means stand alone in this matter, and that there are many thoughtful people who would be glad to sacrifice time, money and comfort in defence of those ancient monuments, besides, though I admit that the architects are, with very few exceptions, hopeless, because interest, habit and ignorance bind them, and that they are hopeless because they are order, habit and ignorance yet grosser bind them; still there must be many people whose ignorance is accidental rather than inevitable, whose good sense could be brought to bear if it were put to them that they were destroying what they or, more surely still, their sons and their sons' sons would one day fervently long for, and which no wealth or energy could ever buy again for them."

Fine words were happily not enough. A mere 12 days later Morris founded the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, which today embarks upon its centenary celebrations with, appropriately, a service in Tewkesbury Abbey.

Amendments societies being notoriously jealous and hungry for publicity, it might be tempting to suggest that the society's founding marked the start of the conservation movement. But its record is formidable. It was instrumental in the establishment of the National Trust in 1895, the Central Council for the Care of Churches in 1922 and the Council for the Preservation (since changed to Protection) of Rural England in 1926. It has had a hand in the drafting of the successive Town and Country Planning Acts and its direct "children" are the Georgian Group, formed in 1936, and, with a nice irony, the Victorian

Society in 1958. By then the wheel had come full circle. Lodged cosily in two Georgian terrace houses in Great Ormond Street, saved from the demolition gangs in the 1930s, the society is anxious to emphasise that it is not just another prescriptive altercations, and most of its work has been concentrated on technical methods of preservation.

It defines its activities as the provision of advice on the treatment and repair of old buildings; the investigation of buildings suffering from neglect or threatened by damaging treatment or destruction; and the preparation of surveys of historic areas of cities, towns and villages, with recommendations on the designation of conservation areas. It also arranges courses, lectures and conferences, administers scholarships for architectural students, maintains an index of houses threatened with demolition and sponsors appeals for preservation funds.

Books and pamphlets available through the society range in subject matter from fire protection to the dating of English houses, and from the future of Norfolk churches to rising damp and the repair of plaster ceilings. In recent years it has adopted an international outlook, and its offices are the headquarters of the United Kingdom branch of the UNESCO-supported International Committee of Monuments and Sites.

While it has for the most part eschewed involvement in wider planning issues, the society has on occasion sounded a note of warning. Ten years ago the present chairman, the Duke of Grafton, lamented the disappearance of the City of London skyline of Wren spires and their burial in canyons of new buildings. That was before the monstrous National Westminster tower, which dwarfs the dome of St Paul's, was so much as a hole in the ground.

Changes in urban evolution are inevitable and their merits arguable, but it is on the importance of individual buildings as artistic and historic monuments that the society continues to fight its battles. To quote Morris once again: "It has been most truly said that these old buildings do not belong to us only; that they belong to our forefathers and they will belong to our descendants unless we play them false. They are not in any sense our property, to do as we like with them. We are only trustees for those that come after us."

John Young



The coming of the industrial revolution as seen in *The Joy of Knowledge*

George Hutchinson

Time we started counting the pennies again

Speaking of prices (and who isn't?), I sometimes wonder whether Mr. Callaghan, protected and cushioned by the present pay and the prospect of an inflation-proof pension, is fully alive to the hardships afflicting so many of his countrymen. Occupied as they are in the stratosphere of politics and comfort—concocted by the innumerable perquisites of their exalted office, Prime Ministers tend to become removed from the realities of workaday life. They know about the cost of living. But do they understand it?

Unless his Government can check the rate of inflation, Mr. Callaghan is surely doomed, as he himself must recognize. Why then does he hesitate to act in those spheres where the Government could impose economies or prevent avoidable rises?

Consider the ninepenny letter now wished upon us by Sir William Ryland and his Post Office board. In the light of current Post Office profits, the increase is not only unnecessary, but to most minds must seem outrageous. This charge, nearly a florin in our old currency, will represent a further—and wilful—contribution to the general inflation. An extra helpings of doubt, then, for much with Sir William. The owners of businesses involving heavy mailings may be expected to think differently.

Then there is the waste of resources and the needless expense to the individual as manifested, for example, in the practice of discarding passports that have been little used and could well be extended beyond the ten-year period which is the official lifetime. A passport might be in almost mint condition, but after its appointed span must be renewed at a cost of £10, with all the attendant (from-line) expenses. Thus a document in good repair (and our British passports are well made) is consigned to the scrap heap when it could still be used, while the individual is subjected to avoidable trouble and expense. This is nothing but profiteering on the part of the Foreign Office—or rather the Exchequer. Profiteering is one aspect, extravagance and waste is another. Which is worse?

Small beer, did I hear someone say? Perhaps. But large totals are the sum of all the parts. No one item in the whole is truly insignificant. There is a lot to be said for the old maxim: "Look after the pence and the pounds will look after themselves." It is nowhere more applicable than in the realm of public departments—and nowhere less regarded.

□ The other afternoon, walking on the downs that lie between Walsley (where Julius Caesar landed in the year 55 BC) and

the rather disappointing town of Dover, I felt a sense of indignation. There can be few lovelier walks in the South of England: fine farmland on one side, and on the other, below the cliffs, the Strait of Dover with the coast of France beyond. How could anyone feel indignant in such agreeable surroundings on a sunlit afternoon?

It was because I had heard that, as part of the Operation Neptune scheme, the National Trust is proposing to buy a stretch of land between St. Margaret's Bay and Dover, and is looking to American well-to-do donors for financial support. The object, of course, is to preserve the natural beauty of the famous White Cliffs by preventing unwelcome development. Good. But why should our splendid National Trust be expected to feel obliged—to accept the burden? This is surely the responsibility of the local planning authorities.

As I understand it, Kent County Council and the Dover District Council could themselves ensure complete protection without spending a penny—simply by refusing to sanction any development whatsoever. Can't they be relied upon to do so? Are there any grounds for doubting their intentions? Must the National Trust, with so many calls on its resources be driven to such expense?

□ No doubt I exaggerate, but it does sometimes appear that the nation cannot spell (let alone add up). That being so, one might expect the Advertising Standards Authority to exercise its influence in this respect. I therefore draw the authority's attention to the advertisements (in England) of a well-known American cigarette manufacturer, in one of which the spelling "flavor" occurs four times. Must our children be encouraged to mis-spell their own language by such intrusions in their own country?

□ London socialists are up to their traditional tricks again. As part of their GLC election campaign (polling takes place on May 5) they are putting it about that the Tories if re-elected will abolish the concessions to old-age pensioners on London Transport.

The charge is quite untrue. The Conservatives have no such thought—and would be mad (as well as mean) if they had. But truth and reality do not deflect the London Labour Party. This is what its members choose to believe (or so I suppose) and to shout from the rooftops, however lacking in authenticity the allegation may be. The lie will hardly prosper them, I think, for their time is nearly up, as I shall try to demonstrate in a later article.

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The priests who are sitting targets in Rhodesia

The Christian missionaries are having the most difficult life of all in Rhodesia. They work among ordinary Africans and it is from among these that the guerrillas are recruited. This is true especially in the frontier areas—the operational zones where African men fall into three categories: the peasants, the guerrillas and members of the defence forces.

The missionaries try not to differentiate between them, at great risk to themselves, yet since January, 13 Roman Catholic missionaries have been murdered.

In Rhodesia there are 51 African and 329 non-African Roman Catholic priests, 20 African and 133 non-African brothers, 435 African and 564 non-African sisters.

They man 758 missions and 411 other centres, caring for 45,000 pupils. Their teaching is very good and African parents are happy to have their children taught by them; much happier than if they have to send them to segregated state schools. Missionaries also have to work

in an indefinite number of protected villages—commonly known as "keeps".

In the frontier areas not only do the guerrillas visit the missions where they know the priests and Sisters of old, and where the pupils are the children of friends and relations, but according to a priest working in an operational zone "there is no schoolboy and few schoolgirls who do not set aside half of their food for the guerrillas. Not necessarily because they love them, or approve of them, but because they fear retribution now and even more in the future."

"Should they refuse, and should the nationalists come to power, which some say will be in two years' time, what will become of them if they do not help now?" he asked.

The Government officials know this as well as the missionaries, but they show little understanding. This is why two black priests were each sentenced to four years for not reporting the presence of guerrillas. They could have pleaded

not guilty, but in that case three witnesses would then have been produced against them. And they knew that these witnesses would have been murdered. So they pleaded guilty, and it is known that they will not appeal.

Of the four years to which they were sentenced, three years were suspended. They will serve eight months of the remaining year, and counting the time they have already spent in prison they will be free in six months.

European missionaries are in an easier position. One Irish priest had this to say to a security man who questioned him about talking to guerrillas. "Sure, I have talked to them. They are over there," and he pointed. "Some 80 of them. Why don't you clear them out? You are the soldiers. If you cannot do it, why should I risk my life? Get them out, and I will have no more occasion to speak to them."

The missionaries' work in "the keeps" is very difficult. There are some that are run well, if the missionaries— invariably a young soldier—

knows something of administration and has some imagination. But after three or four months he will be replaced by someone else who might ruin his good work. In badly run "keeps" the Africans are unhappy and feel as though they are imprisoned.

The young men run away to join the guerrillas. African Scout leaders have been known to misbehave with the women and loot even from the poor.

To this is added the distress over women for breaking the 6 pm curfew rule. That some carry messages (in rare cases even guns) does not help. Yet some of the priests have managed to persuade both sides to observe common humanity.

It is therefore astonishing that since January 1, 13 missionaries (priests, brothers and sisters) have been murdered. Bishop Adolf Schmidt (German), Father P. Posesti (Italian) and Sister Maria Francis of the Precious Blood (German) shot in their car between Wankie and Bulawayo; Father C. George (Irish) of the

Bethlehem Fathers, stationed at the Bondolfi Mission, believed to have been shot south of Fort Victoria. His car was found, but not his body.

On February 6, at St Paul's Mission, Musasi, two Jesuit priests, Father Martin Thomas and Father Christopher Shepherd-Smith, one Jesuit Brother, B. John Conway, three German Dominican Sisters: S. Madalena, Sister Zelaus and Sister Epiphany and Sister Joseph (English) were all killed.

They were lined up by four of the men who had rushed into the mission and mowed down by machine gun fire. On February 28 Father Rubio Diaz, a Spanish secular priest doing missionary work in the Gwelo district, was battered to death. On March 8 another priest was shot dead. No wonder a Jesuit priest told me: "We are just waiting to see who will be next. We have no protection—we are sitting targets, and whoever cares to take aim at us, can and does succeed."

The murderer of Bishop Schmidt and his two companions was captured and con-

fessed to seven murders, yet surprisingly managed to escape and has not been found. Father George's murderer has not been found, nor the four men who shot the seven men and women at St Paul's, nor the men who brutally killed the Spanish priest.

If all these murders were the work of guerrillas, it must be said that the Rhodesian authorities have not been adept at catching them.

Owing to their vows and dedication, the missionaries will continue their work. It is tragic to remember that when the danger of attacks was discussed at St Paul's Mission last January, it was the youngest sister, Sister Madalena, who persuaded the old sisters to stay on. "It is our duty to carry on," she said then, "and should they get us, our death would be to the greater glory of the Lord." They not her, and three older sisters. For the missionaries, a peaceful transition to majority rule in Rhodesia would indeed be a relief.

Judith Listowel

The 'bionic' woman with her sights on the National

Sportsview



Charlotte Brew: ready for Becher's

Charlotte Brew, who on April 2 will become the first woman to take part in the Grand National when she rides her mare, Barony Fort, is certainly no staid, old-fashioned type. She is a young, optimistic. She readily acknowledges that her chance of winning is not exactly there in the form book for all to see. But, as she puts it, the National is the National and anything can happen—everyone has a chance. My horse, is a superb jumper and that counts for an awful lot at Aintree.

Miss Brew, 21, and Barony Fort, qualified when they finished fourth to Credit Call in the Foxhunters Steeplechase run over the National fences at last year's Aintree meeting. "Black horses, when they are not known, jumped round the course without batting an eyelid. It was, in fact, not the fearsome fences that nearly proved his downfall but, of all things, a doorknob. Miss Brew had finished tucking up Baron before the race, closed the door to his box, and the knob came off in her hand. After frantically trying to open it she managed to track down the stable manager and Baron was gratefully released in time to run."

How did it actually feel to soar over the most famous, or possibly infamous, obstacles in the world, in particular Becher's Brook, which a leading jockey once described as "like stepping off the edge of the world." It was not particularly frightening, Miss Brew

says, even Becher's, which seemed no more daunting than some of the fences she has had to contend with in three-day events. The open ditches are, in her opinion, the most difficult—yet you have to meet those just right.

"The National certainly can be a cruel race," she says, "but only if the horse hates running in it. I would never contemplate running Baron if he absolutely hated it. The next day he was so full of himself that when I opened his stable he shot out, kicked me and ran off."

Many professionals believe that the National is simply too tough for a woman, particularly a comparative inexperienced one. It has even been suggested that to let a woman ride in the race is to invite another disaster such as the pile-up of 1967 when the field virtually came to a standstill at the twenty-third fence and the 100-1 outsider, Poinarova, slipped past them all to win.

Miss Brew was the centre of controversy at Plimpton recently when another rider, Mrs. Sheila French, accused Barony Fort of jumping crookedly and causing her horse to fall. A photograph of the victor stage of the race showed subsequently that Miss Brew was blameless.

Miss Brew has been riding horses since she was four, and has ridden out regularly for the Newmarket trainers David

Morley and Henry Cecil. She worked several of Cecil's top-class flat horses, including the mighty Wollow, winner of the 2,000 Guineas, Sussex Stakes and the Benson and Hedges Gold Cup last year. Her full-time occupation at the moment is looking after her parents' horses, which are stabled in the grounds of their beautiful twelfth-century home, formerly a Cistercian abbey, in the village of Coggeshall, Essex.

She is fully aware of the physical demands of the National, and has embarked on a training schedule that includes a three-mile run every morning and a workout in the gymnasium every night. "By the time I've finished," she says, "I'll be bionic."

Jockeys, it is said, make the world's worst jesters, but taking the charitable view that women have not yet had the chance to prove how bad they are in this sphere, what does Miss Brew think will win on April 2? "Forest King is the one I fancy," she says. "He'll jump anything. But you just can't leave Red Rum out, can you? He's the ideal Aintree horse." But then there is Barony Fort, of course....

What, then, if after all the talk is over and the impossible dream looks like coming true—the approach of the last fence in the National level with Tommy Stack on Red Rum? "If that happens," she says with a smile, "I'll push him off!"

John Karter



Barony Fort: ready for the jumps



PARLIAMENT'S CHOICE

The fate of the Government in next week's election must depend on some intense and complex political manoeuvring over the next few days. It is now effectively in a minority where it must depend for its survival upon detaching one or more of the smaller parties from the ranks of the opposition. If it could rely on the support of all the Ulster MPs that would be enough, but to be secure the Government requires the backing of the Liberals as well. There is much to be said in theory for some kind of understanding between them. The Liberals are not seeking terms that would be contrary to the national interest, and they cannot be expected to give their support without receiving something in return. The logic of their position requires them to be tough. But ministers will find it difficult to satisfy the Liberals without causing considerable stresses within their own party. Such a deal would be more difficult and hazardous than it might seem.

But, whatever the subtleties of parliamentary arithmetic, would an election be in the national interest at this particular moment? There is a strong presumption among the general public that elections should be called well before their time only for good and sufficient reason. This Parliament can run until October, 1979, so what justification could there be for ending it now? At least one of three conditions would have to be met. The Government might decide that it could no longer run the affairs of the country effectively without a secure parliamentary majority. The opposition parties might deter-

mine that some particular episode or act on the part of the Government needed to be put to the immediate judgment of the electorate. Or the Government might suffer such a cumulative loss of authority that it was no longer capable of conducting business properly.

The first of these conditions clearly does not apply. The Government is desperately anxious to avoid an election now. Is there some overriding reason that would none the less make one desirable? If the Government is defeated this week it will be on a general motion of confidence, but that vote will have come about because the Government knew that it was unable to obtain a majority in the House of Commons for its public expenditure programme. The strategy by which it managed to avoid that being put to the vote was unworthy: it is one thing for a minority administration to accept defeat on certain aspects of its programme without becoming too upset, but it is not healthy for the House to be deprived of the opportunity to record its judgment. None the less, if an election is held now it will have come about because the Conservatives, who seek more public spending cuts, were not prepared to back the Government in going part of the way in that direction. The election would not, of course, be fought on that issue; but it would seem a strange reason for forcing an immediate election.

Has the Government lost its grip, however, to such an extent that it ought to be turned out of office right away? Here it is necessary to distinguish between the inability of a government to

get its legislation through Parliament, and its inability to govern at all. The present Government finds the Scotland and Wales Bill blocked and has been forced to drop ship-repairing from the Aircraft and Shipbuilding Bill. But there is no reason to lament the absence of an automatic majority for Bills that are either undesirable in principle or have not been thought through sufficiently. It is no bad thing for Parliament to provide a greater check upon the executive: that is part of the discipline naturally and properly imposed upon a minority government.

A point may well be reached where the Government loses its capacity to rule in a more general and damaging sense. But it is not evident that that point has come yet, for all the internal troubles within the Labour Party. There are signs, indeed, that rather than being paralysed by those difficulties Mr Callaghan and his closest colleagues are beginning to fight back. Some Ministers however give the impression of being concerned principally to prepare their ground for the battles to come after the election, and if that attitude were to spread the Government would crumble. But for the moment it does not appear to be prevented by the weakness of its parliamentary position from doing anything that is essential in the national interest. The difficulties over the next round of incomes policy spring from different and deeper causes. The present Government would not be the best one to guide this country over the years ahead, but that does not mean that there is sufficient cause to precipitate an election next week.

PRESIDENT CARTER MAKES HIS CASE

Superpowers can never expect to be popular. For three decades the Americans have had this sad truth brought home to them; hated on doctrinal grounds as imperialists, resented by their dependents, envied by their poorer allies. The criticism has come from every quarter of the globe and never so consistently as at the United Nations. So the main objective of President Carter's speech there on Thursday night was to present a positive, peaceful American foreign policy, admitting American errors and making no claim to omnipotence. President Carter's style and background make it easier for him to complete the changeover in the seventies from the American role in the fifties and sixties. As the cold war commander-in-chief of free world forces the United States saw the world in those days as territories to be won or lost by one side or the other. Now the competition may persist but there is less certainty that either superpower can profit from or even hope to enjoy for long the willing subservience of an ideological ally.

President Carter saw his main task as keeping the peace, in which his first objective would be a turning away from the arms

race. He envisaged strict controls or even a freeze on new weapon developments and the "deep" reduction in the strategic arms of both sides coupled, possibly, with the end of nuclear testing by the two superpowers, even if the other nuclear powers could not be brought into the same agreement.

All this may be warmly applauded from every quarter and the President's real determination—after eight weeks in office—may raise hopes. The same would apply to President Carter's view of the world's economy: the right sentiments, a proper attention to third world interests, a fair spread of material welfare. What remains to be seen is how the President will make his choices when many of these otherwise desirable aims conflict and how he will ally Russian suspicions and succeed in his negotiations with them where his predecessors have had only limited success.

Where Mr Carter's personal emphasis has been most marked in human rights. On this issue he restated his case at the United Nations. His actions have already caused palpitations in Moscow. He plainly sees the issue as one that should revive the moral objectives without which American

policy loses some of its conviction. Thus, human rights wherever they may be outraged by torture, or denied by imprisonment for political reasons, or otherwise wantonly disregarded will not be overlooked by American policy. The question is a universal one. His hearers at the United Nations cannot charge the new American administration with using the issue simply as one to needle the Russians with, it has indeed already been given world-wide application in the listing by the State Department of countries receiving American aid which are deemed to be contravening human rights in their own countries.

This has provoked Latin American defaulters to declare their dignity affronted by such a listing, so that Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Salvador and, evoking Guatemala, have now all said that they will no longer accept American military aid. To recall the time Latin American United Nations votes that followed American wishes twenty years ago in such matters as refusing admission to the Peking government gives some indication of how times have changed.

The status of the RUC

From Lord Hunt
Sir, I am probably only one among many people outside the ranks of the Royal Ulster Constabulary who were glad to hear of the firm assurance given by Mr Roy Mason, as reported in yesterday's news (March 16), that the RUC would maintain its civilian character and role. This was one of the main recommendations of the report on the Northern Ireland police forces in October 1969 and it reflected the strong desire of the RUC at that time to cease being a paramilitary force. It is a fundamental difference between providing the police with the protection necessary to do its civilian job of preventing crime, enforcing the law and apprehending law breakers, and that of military aid in support of the civil power; the latter is the job of the Army. It is also a difference of relationship with the public.

There may be a case for a third force, such as those which operate in some other countries and which enable the Army to remain in reserve for a major national emergency. In Northern Ireland, I believe the Ulster Defence Regiment, which was also created as an outcome of the 1969 report and which might, if necessary, be expanded and placed on a fully professional footing, is the right answer. I understand that it is doing a splendid job.

Yours truly,
JOHN HUNT,
House of Lords,
March 17.

The money supply

From Mr Reginald Maundling, MP for Clipping Barnet (Conservative)
Sir, My old friend and former colleague Sir Keith Joseph has replied (March 18) to my question about money supply, but I find it hard to believe that he has fully thought through the consequences of his policy.

He says that "deceleration of money supply growth must continue until the rate of growth of money is substantially less than its present level." (Incidentally, earlier figures show that for three months now money supply has not been growing but contracting, with more apparent effect on prospects of growing unemployment than of reducing price inflation) and that this should go on for a year, possibly two or three. Does he really wish to see many more years of stagnation and growing unemployment? And what guarantee is there that when the squeeze is relaxed there will not be, in the absence of an effective incomes policy, a recrudescence of inflation? That is what has happened in the past. I have heard more than one Chancellor after a credit squeeze announce the death of inflation, only to find he has "scotched the snake, not killed it".

Sir, it is not time for us all to concentrate a little less on reducing production and a little more on increasing production to match demand?

Yours faithfully,
REGINALD MAUNDLING,
House of Commons,
March 18.

Basis of the Land Fund

From Lord Eccles
Sir, I apologise for writing again about the Land Fund (March 14). I assumed its nature was known.

Moving the second reading of the Finance Bill (1957) the Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Mr J. Enoch Powell) told the House that the Committee of Public Accounts had recommended the return to the Exchequer of some part of the Fund. It was undesirable to keep such large sums with "no foreseeable need" for them outside the direct column of Parliament.

Mr Powell said "The reality behind all this is simply that each year the Exchequer forgoes a certain amount of revenue by way of Estate Duty in order to secure for the nation land, houses and works of art, and that is a good thing." But the deficiency from the Fund, which, in effect, means, since the Fund is already re-lent to the Exchequer, from current borrowing.

On July 1 the relevant clause was debated and at column 78 Mr Powell said "The Exchequer created a paper fund by lending itself £50 million. The Fund until it comes to be used is non-existent".

Mr Dalton demurred and Mr Powell continued "What I have said is quite right... the Government have created a paper fund, and then to put the matter beyond doubt 'However, when the Fund is brought into use, either to reimburse the Inland Revenue... or for expenditure on the purchase of historic houses and the like... the Government must ensure that the money is borrowed from the public'."

Was it so wrong to describe the Fund as a book-entry?

I am, yours truly,
ECCLES,
House of Lords,
March 17.

EEC sugar fund

From Professor John Yudkin
Sir, There is no doubt, as Lord Douglas of Barloch says (March 12), that the reason for the decision of the EEC Commission to discourage the production of fructose (isomerase) is to encourage the production of ordinary sugar.

But whereas it would certainly be bad for our health if increased our sugar consumption by following the recent North American ban on saccharine, Lord Douglas is wrong in believing that fructose is also a desirable substitute for sugar. Ordinary sugar is very rapidly digested to form equal amounts of glucose and fructose, and there is now a great deal of evidence to show that many of the ill effects of sugar (such as the abnormal amounts of hormones in the blood) are produced by the fructose released from it.

Yours, etc.
JOHN YUDKIN,
16 Holly Walk,
Hampstead, NW3,
March 14.

No Sunday post collection

From Professor G. Ettlinger
Sir, A related point arises because by some curious unclear thinking the Post Office fails to collect mail also on Saturdays during long public holidays. Thus, last Christmas—at least in this part of the world—there was no postal collection from Monday to Thursday. If therefore one posted a letter too late for the last collection on Thursday, it would not be collected until Tuesday, some five days later. Presumably the same pattern will recur this Easter. One assumes, then, if Sunday collections were re-introduced, this long break in the postal service at certain public holidays would be avoided.

Yours faithfully,
G. ETLINGER,
6 Thames Drive,
Twyford,
Berkshire.

From Dr R. A. Fairclough
Sir, The strongest support for Sir Robert Lusty in his letter to you today (March 17). His letter should have been headed "No Postal Week-end Activity" as those, like myself, whose businesses rely upon the post now regularly receive practically no post, letter or parcel, on Mondays, thus losing one day's activity per week.

Yours, etc.
RICHARD FAIRCLOUGH,
20 Worsall Road,
Yarm,
Cleveland.

From Mrs Pamela Vandyske Price
Sir, Correspondents who rightly resent the Post Office refusal to restore Sunday collections, may also be aware that use of the Saturday collections is now somewhat risky. On three occasions this year mail posted with first class stamps, put in a box in Kensington for the 9.30 am collection has failed to arrive—once it was an article for The Times. At other times first class mail posted on a Saturday to destinations within London has not arrived until the following Wednesday or Thursday. Can it all be part of a scheme to deter us from writing letters—and make more money for the telephone services?

PAMELA VANDYSKE PRICE,
8 Queens Gate, SW7.

From Mr Alastair Ross
Sir, Mr Robert Lusty may have enjoyed having his Sunday morning, closed to a Sunday post, dash off his weekend correspondence in time to catch the Sunday collection. Some of us are now deriving equal pleasure from the knowledge that we can write our Sunday letters in a relaxed and expansive

Whites in Zambia

From the Zambian High Commissioner
Sir, I read with great interest an article headlined "Role of white man in black Africa" by Mr Nicholas Ashford published in your issue of March 1, 1977. The article was fairly written and I particularly like his choice of people for interview: a farmer, a businessman and a high ranking government servant. They were a cross section of the white community in Zambia. They all told him that they liked it in Zambia, allaying any fears arising from the Mineworkers' Union of Zambia to help make the stay of expatriates of any colour as happy as possible.

In this respect problems in recruitment of expatriate staff for the mines cannot be attributed to racial relations difficulties, especially when Mr Ashford says "anti-whiteness" incidents are rare (in fact they are non-existent). Otherwise the article should enlighten those who have been fed with falsehoods by publications which choose to

Trade with Japan

From Mr R. P. Bower
Sir, Having been the Canadian ambassador in Japan in the mid-sixties, I was particularly interested in the article by Richard Harris in The Times of February 24 entitled "The Japanese see a European Failure in their Success". I found the article extraordinarily good, and I take exception to no part of it.

While the problem faced by Canada in its trade with Japan are not identical with those of the United Kingdom and the EEC, there is one problem common to the whole of the Western world's trade relations with that country, which must be resolved if frictions of the type nobody wishes to see are to be avoided. This is the matter of "Equality of Opportunity".

The Japanese rightly resent action by the Western industrialized powers in restricting imports from Japan simply because the Japanese have succeeded in doing so many things more efficiently than they do themselves. These restrictions cannot be justified whether they take the form of import quotas or so-called "voluntary restraints". Such impediments are almost invariably contrary to the terms as well as the spirit of the GATT and they do not get to the real core of the problem.

What has missed the real point, what the Western industrialized powers have the right to expect, is that where their manufacturers are able to compete with Japanese industry on the Japanese market they should be given the same opportunity to do so, as the Japanese insist on having in Western markets. For example, at a time when Japanese exports to Canada a variety of commodities from television to television tubes were actually driving some Canadian industries out of existence, Canadian exporters of a wide range of manufactured goods were either excluded entirely from the Japanese market or given only severely restricted

access to it. If the West is to accept freely those goods of Japanese origin which can seriously compete with home produced goods, then Japan must be prepared to do the same where Western exports are concerned. It is not a question of "Balance of Trade"—it is a question of "Balance of Opportunity".

It would be a grave mistake for the West to try to solve the problem posed by competition from efficient Japanese industry by erecting barriers against it, and the Japanese are perfectly right to protest any moves in this direction. What the West must do is face up to the competitiveness of many Japanese industries and either meet the threat by improving domestic efficiency, or insist that where their goods can legitimately compete on the Japanese market, they be allowed to do so.

The one acceptable exception to following the recommended course is where dumping is involved. There are provisions for dealing with this under the GATT of course, but the full implementation of the "Balance of Opportunity" formula would eliminate many complaints under this heading. For example, where Japan has restricted importation of many manufactured items from abroad, the local manufacturers, because of their virtual monopoly of the home market, have been able to make enough money on domestic sales to finance dumping overseas and so to secure the economies of large scale production.

In short, the policy of the West should be not to interfere with the importation of efficiently produced goods offered by Japan, but to link this willingness to accept them with the insistence that where Western manufacturers could be competitive in Japan, they be given reciprocal treatment in that market.

Yours faithfully,
R. P. BOWER,
Casa "El Peñon",
Cabo Blanco,
Benice, Spain.

From Mr I. A. Shapiro
Sir, Presumably the Post Office refuses to reinstate Sunday collection of mail because large numbers of letter boxes remain virtually empty on Sunday in city, central and other areas where offices and factories predominate.

There is no reason for penalizing the suburbs where letter boxes are fuller at weekends than at other times.

A solution to the problem is easy. Let the PO drop the Saturday morning collection in suburban areas but continue it in business areas, and reinstate Sunday collections in suburban areas.

If that is more than the PO can cope with, let it at least arrange for Sunday collection of mail from those suburban letter boxes which until recently were designated for "late evening" collections at 7.30 on weekdays.

Yours truly,
I. A. SHAPIRO,
93 Oakfield Road,
Selly Park,
Birmingham.

From Mrs C. Diver
Sir, How sincerely I agree with Robert Lusty's letter (March 17) on the lack of a Sunday post. I would like to put forward the vagueness in the timing of the 6p post, should it take two days or, as often occurs, nearly a week? This should be made clear and kept to.

Yours faithfully,
E. J. DIVER,
Squirrels,
Kennel Lane,
Frenham,
Parham,
Surrey.

From Mr James Kershaw
Sir, Mr Robert Lusty (Letters, March 17) must consider himself lucky in having a letter collection as late as 9.30 am on Saturday mornings.

In this village it is 6.25 am!!

Yours faithfully,
JAMES KERSHAW,
Hill View,
Priors Marston,
Rugby,
March 17.

From Mr Spike Milligan
Sir, In Mr Simon Keiss's defence of the seal killing (The Times, March 14) not once does he refer to the conservation of the seal, and that is the reason for the killing of baby seals, and the only reason they are killed is because their fur is white. Can any real feeling, rational human being defend the destruction of a young life because of the colour of its fur? In fact, the colour prejudice with a death penalty on it?

I remember a letter once from the British Fur Traders Association (circa 1940 Times of India), defending the killing of Bengal tigers to protect the herds of the Indian natives in Bengal. Now that animal is on the Endangered Species List.

Any questions?

Sincerely,
SPIKE MILLIGAN,
9 Orme Court, W2,
March 16.

Seal culling

From Mr Simon Keiss's defence
Sir, In Mr Simon Keiss's defence of the seal killing (The Times, March 14) not once does he refer to the conservation of the seal, and that is the reason for the killing of baby seals, and the only reason they are killed is because their fur is white. Can any real feeling, rational human being defend the destruction of a young life because of the colour of its fur? In fact, the colour prejudice with a death penalty on it?

I remember a letter once from the British Fur Traders Association (circa 1940 Times of India), defending the killing of Bengal tigers to protect the herds of the Indian natives in Bengal. Now that animal is on the Endangered Species List.

Any questions?

Sincerely,
SPIKE MILLIGAN,
9 Orme Court, W2,
March 16.

From Mrs David Price
Sir, As a direct descendant of John Evelyn, the diarist, I was encouraged to read the letter from Lord Kenyon, Mr Warner and the Friends of the National Libraries (March 3) seeking support for safeguarding the future of the Evelyn Library as an entity.

Let there be no doubt that it would be a needless act of literary vandalism to disperse this unique collection of seventeenth-century books if it could be saved.

I trust therefore that the trustees responsible will respond favourably to Lord Kenyon's appeal before it is too late.

Yours faithfully,
ROSEMARY EVELYN PRICE,
35 Sloane Court West, SW3,
March 8.

Exit the cream cracker

From Miss Ruth M. Marsden
Sir, What would the French say if we interfered with their language? Cream, in English, has two meanings. One is a milk product, the other a soft, thick, cohesive mass as in Furniture Cream, Shaving Cream, Ice Cream, Peppermint Creams. There is no confusion, no need for an expensive change in names.

Yours faithfully,
RUTH M. MARSDEN,
281 Billing Road East,
Northampton,
March 15.

From Mrs Jean Hutchinson
Sir, "Who supposes... that cheese-cake is made out of cheese?"—why all my recipes, both American and English, including one by your own Katie Stewart, use either cream or cottage cheese, though the name of the latter is probably not now permitted. Dare I ask what they use in Printing House Square? No, I hope, a dubious packer labelled "Instant Mix".

Yours faithfully,
JEAN HUTCHINSON,
1 Thecliffe Drive,
Chesham,
Gloucestershire,
March 17.

WILL THE TRUSTEES PLEASE RESPOND?

In 1665 John Evelyn lent Samuel Pepys some Elizabethan letters relating to the death of Amy Robsart. What with one thing and another, Pepys ("But Lord, how poorly methinks they wrote in those days and in what plain uncut paper") never found time to return them to his friend. The fact that they remained friends is no small tribute to Evelyn's character. It would be curious if this misappropriation were ultimately to save those documents from being scattered among the libraries of the world. For Pepys's papers are securely enshrined, in Magdalene College, Cambridge. Evelyn's library, now in the possession, but not the ownership of Christ Church, Oxford, is in danger of dispersal. The printed books are set down for auction in June, along with other books acquired later by the family but not connected with Evelyn himself, and some uncertainty apparently also surrounds the diary and the other manuscripts. A table from the same collection was sold off this week for £25,000.

Evelyn's library is of quite exceptional historical significance. Apart from his personal associations with the diarist himself, it reflects the concerns of a mind whose interests ranged from

Lucretius to bread-making, closely involved in the intellectual affairs of the day and the Royal Society. No comparable library of the period exists (Pepys, also an avid collector, would never have claimed to be Evelyn's equal as scholar, connoisseur or cosmopolitan). Even in its time it was the first of its kind, for it was Evelyn who first made known and imitated in England the contemporary developments in France which marked the beginning of the modern library organized and arranged on a systematic basis.

Obviously the significance of the library as a collection is far greater than the value of the individual books that make it up. Paradoxically, the decision to sell them off seems to have been taken largely because they can be disposed of in small lots which, fetching relatively small sums, will mitigate liability to capital gains tax. The fact that they are to be sold at all is less a reflection on the rapacity of tax law than an accident of inheritance. The collection, held in trust, passed intact to a descendant of the diarist, also called John Evelyn, who died last year without issue. The nearest heirs were the three children of his brother Peter, who was killed in the war. Peter had left a will

dividing his property equally among the three—never expecting that it would include the heir. The courts ruled in 1967 that because of Peter's will the collection itself would have to be divided. The trustees consider it necessary to sell items to produce an equal division, and feel obliged to sell the books piecemeal because that creates the smallest capital gains tax liability.

Christ Church, the Friends of the National Libraries and the British Library have all been in touch with the Government about the possibility of saving the collection. In parliament this week Mrs Shirley Williams made it clear that ministers feel less apathetic about this item of the national heritage than they do about Menmore Towers. But the trustees, she said, had made no approach whatever to investigate the possibility of public purchase or of public assistance towards it. Nor have they apparently any attempt to inquire whether the books could be put in an approved public collection to offset tax. It is not possible to issue a Compulsory Purchase Order in respect of the substance of a library. Mrs Williams's words were a plain invitation to the trustees: the future of Evelyn's books depends on their response.

Doctor manpower

From Professor J. S. Scott
Sir, "How many doctors for the eighties?" your leader (March 14) asks but its analysis fails to emphasize adequately two major factors affecting the answer. Firstly, a local problem; the NHS staff structure with its broad base of "training" posts and narrow upper story of career jobs is such that it is impossible to produce a number of medical graduates which will satisfy both needs. Sir Cyril Clarke recently suggested to resolve this domestic difficulty a specialist grade merging with that of consultant but entailing no reduction in pay as you say, led to rejection of this idea by the profession. With this impasse, a more

radical suggestion involving abolition of the consultant grade might have a chance of acceptance. Medicine in most of the world functions without consultants and recently the title has been devalued to a degree that any self-respecting doctor should be glad to be spared it.

Secondly, on the world scene, many countries to which our doctors have traditionally emigrated have recently placed restrictions or bans on their admission. It is true that the new EEC regulations offer opportunities for United Kingdom doctors to move to Europe. But in much of Europe, because of over-production, medical school intakes are being reduced. There are more young English-speaking doctors elsewhere in Europe than there are

doctors here with converse linguistic abilities. British specialty training is highly regarded abroad and our present experience is that many Europeans are keen to seize the new opportunity of taking training posts here. These combined influences may lead to a rapid build-up in the number of doctors practising in the United Kingdom.

Because of the length of training an early decision is needed but the judgment must be made in the light of the world medical scene.

Yours faithfully,
J. S. SCOTT,
Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology,
University of Leeds,
17 Springfield Mount,
Leeds,
March 15.

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

مكتبة الجمل

investment
finance,
pages 18 and 19

Bank cuts MLR to 10½ pc and acts to curb foreign speculators in new stock

John Whitmore
An active day in financial markets yesterday brought a further cut in the Bank of England's minimum lending rate, from 11 to 10½ per cent, new approach to the selling government debt in the form of a £800m offer of partly paid chequer stock, and a tax measure to deter speculative overseas buying of the new stock.

The first of these developments came in mid-afternoon when the Bank announced that it was cutting MLR to a half per cent. This, and more especially the furthering of money market rates, makes a further reduction in the cost of bank overdrafts strong probability in the near future.

How soon the clearing banks are to cut base rates will obviously depend on how markets perform on Monday morning. There are signs of nervousness ahead of the vote of confidence in the Government on Wednesday, which is followed by the Budget on Tuesday. The banks may choose to wait for a little rather than act immediately.

Any further cut in base rates will inevitably increase the pressure on the building societies to cut their rates. The 12 per cent gross equivalent return they currently offer investors compares with 6½ per cent offered by the banks for smaller deposits. Money market rates on larger sums have now slipped below 10 per cent. The societies will not, however, be making any move before their next monthly meeting in mid-April.

Present money market rates would, in fact, make it possible to lead to a still larger fall in MLR yesterday. Under the market-related formula for fixing MLR, the average rate of allotment at yesterday's heavily oversubscribed Treasury bill tender of 9,350 per cent should have led to a cut of a full 1 per cent in MLR to 10 per cent.

The Bank, however, chose to

invoke the new regulatory procedures it announced the previous week, enabling it to lower MLR to the level of its own choice. It also made it clear that it does not wish to see a further sharp drop in interest rates ahead of the Budget.

This was "signalled" by its move to force the discount houses to borrow from it for seven days at the old MLR of 11 per cent.

The Bank's stance on interest rates continues to be that the pace of decline should, ideally, be no more than moderate. But it has had considerable difficulty imposing its will on the market this year—partly because it has been attempting to hold down the exchange rate at the same time—and still takes the view that caution is essential at this stage.

Until the balance of payments moves closer to a basis of consistent surplus and until a satisfactory conclusion is reached on the form of the next round of incomes policy, it feels that this year's new-found confidence in sterling must be followed by an extremely delicate flower.

While trying to reestablish rather firmer control over short term interest rates through its money market moves yesterday, its attempt to gain a stronger hold over longer term rates came in the form of a new "tap" stock—after a seven-week period in which there has been no "tap" stock in the market.

However, because the authorities have no wish to sell a large quantity of gilts at present—money supply growth is already some way below target—it is making the stock partly paid.

Applicants for the stock—Exchequer 12½ per cent, 1992, offered at 98½ per cent—will at first have to put up only £15 per cent. Calls for the balance will fall inside the Government's next financial year, counting towards the 1977-78 targets for domestic credit expansion and money supply. The calls come on April 25, for £40

per cent, and June 13, for £41 per cent.

At the offer price, the flat yield is 12.76 per cent and the gross redemption yield 12.85 per cent. This is right in line with comparable existing stocks.

Although partly-paid government stocks have not been issued in recent years, they are not without precedent. War Stock 3 per cent, for instance, was a partly-paid stock, issued in 1940. The partly-paid mechanism is, however, widely used with other stock issues and, in the right conditions, tends to attract heavy "staging".

The authorities are, however, clearly keen that the stock does not attract heavy investment from overseas speculators. This is especially because they wish to retain control over the stock and partly because they are not keen to attract "hot" money into the country.

To make the stock less attractive to overseas investors, the authorities have, therefore, removed the concession whereby a foreign holder can have interest paid to him before deduction of tax. This facility will not, however, be withdrawn on existing stocks, nor will it apply on the new stock where it would run contrary to double taxation agreements or sovereign immunity under international law.

In the foreign exchange market, there was some selling of sterling, which pushed the pound down to \$1.7150, but limited intervention by the Bank of England was enough to push it back up to \$1.7172 at the close against \$1.7190 on Thursday. Uncertainty about the proposed vote of no confidence in the Government next week was cited as one cause of selling.

The MLR cut and the slight easing in the pace of inflation helped equities to regain part of their early losses brought about by the Opposition's decision to call for a "no confidence" vote in the Government. By the close the FT index was 428.5, a gain of 12.7 on the week.

CBI wants one-year price law limit

By Ronald Bamber

A warning was given yesterday by the Confederation of British Industry to the Government of its extreme opposition to a new system of price controls if no concessions were made to industry.

This could mean that industrialists might refuse to serve as members of the revamped Price Commission proposed in new legislation soon to be placed before Parliament by Mr Roy Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection.

In two hours of tough talking with Mr Hattersley yesterday, the CBI team led by Mr Ronald Unger, managing director of British Aluminium, insisted that the new legislation should have a life of only one year. This was because they regarded price controls as a *quid pro quo* for a continued pay policy.

This is totally in conflict with Mr Hattersley's own philosophy, which sees a system of price surveillance continuing indefinitely.

Mr Unger said the CBI would use "whatever means were available" to oppose the proposed legislation if it were granted no concessions on key points.

Apart from a single year's life of the legislation, the CBI wants a system involving much reduced paperwork and administrative cost to industry.

The industrialists yesterday presented Mr Hattersley with their own proposals for a form on which industry would pre-notify the new Price Commission of intended price rises.

They also said that the present safeguards should be maintained at least the same levels so as to protect com-

panies during an investigation. At the end of the meeting, Mr Unger said he was neither optimistic nor pessimistic, but felt that industry was further forward because Mr Hattersley was now very clear on what industry regarded as the key issues.

Mr Ronald Halsehead, deputy chairman of Beecham, said that they had told Mr Hattersley that industry could place "no reliance" on government promises not to damage industry.

The CBI was of the opinion that when the original price code was formed it took three years to sort out what Mr Unger described as "an absolute mess". Industrial confidence had been recovering in the past year, and it would now be a great shame if uncertainty were introduced to jeopardise the investment plans.

Mr Halsehead gave the example that food sector margins had been halved during the first three years of the present code, but had effectively cut only half of 1 per cent from the retail price index.

The delegation had pointed out to Mr Hattersley that industry's profitability on capital employed was running at about 4 per cent, and even the Government had acknowledged that this would have to improve as part of the industrial strategy. Engineers' fears: The Engineering Employers' Federation said last night that its 5,700 members feared the effects on profitability if margin controls were kept to historic levels while inflation continued at a high rate. They also feared the damaging effects of a price freeze imposed while a company's major input costs were allowed to rise.

Mr Halsehead said that at this stage all options were being kept open. "We are reviewing the extent to which we are off target, whether we can back on course, how much money it will take and what is the betting on our succeeding."

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Italy unions protest at tough IMF loan terms

From John Earle
Rome, March 18

Italy's Cabinet today discussed a draft letter of intent to the International Monetary Fund to accompany the release of a standby credit of \$530m (about £312m) amid uncertainty whether it can command the required support for the IMF's conditions from the trade unions and Left-wing political parties.

Signor Giulio Andreotti's minority government is expected to seek quick backing in consultations early next week. The credit, which Italy has been seeking for a year, carries with it conditions for a reduction in labour and industrial production costs with which a government decree issued on February 4 is designed to comply.

However, unlikely to be approved in its present form by Parliament in the required 60 days because of opposition to clauses virtually banning company wage increases, and reducing the incidence of the *scala mobile* threshold system, increased the cost of living. Union opposition to these points was reflected today in countryside strikes, ranging from four to 24 hours. In Rome, because of the tension created by last weekend's riots, the strike has been postponed until next Wednesday.

Protest against tampering with the *scala mobile* was one of the objectives of the strike, along with pressure for more investment in the south and for improved conditions for unemployed, young people and women.

Another element of uncertainty in the IMF negotiations has been the Fund's insistence on a public spending ceiling, when the statistics on the subject are far from perfect, and different estimates are produced by different bodies.

The IMF's readiness to conclude the negotiations, nevertheless, is seen by commentators as a political act of faith to support the fragile Andreotti Government, when no clear alternative is in sight beyond political confusion and violence.

Though the size of the credit, reported to be 450 million special drawing rights (about £300m), is hardly significant, the Government attaches importance to it as a certificate of international credibility which will open doors to further assistance, such as a loan of \$500m to replace \$487m repaid to Britain in December.

With the evident aim of putting pressure on opinion, inspired leaks have appeared in the press about the Fund's conditions.

According to these reports, they include a ceiling this year of 9,800,000 lire (£6,533m) plus a 5,200,000 lire restriction on the deficit in other areas such as the health service, making a public sector deficit limited to 15,000,000 lire in all.

Total internal credit in 1977 should not expand beyond 30,000,000 lire, of which 15,000,000 lire would go to the public sector and the rest to productive sectors.

In the two years 1977-78 the expansion of public spending should not exceed the rate of inflation, while, it is suggested, inflation should be brought down to about 16 per cent this year and 10 per cent in 1978.

The cost of labour should be reduced by 16 per cent this year and further cut in 1978, under the fund's implicit terms.

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Talks clear anxiety on Cavenham

By Richard Allen

Disappointment by institutional investors over Sir James Goldsmith's decision to drop his 12½ per share bid for the minority shareholding in Cavenham has apparently lessened as a result of secret negotiations this week.

Prudential Assurance, which is a 6 per cent holding in Cavenham, revealed yesterday that it had already had "coral" preliminary discussions with Sir James and that a series of meetings to talk about the future of the Cavenham group were being planned.

Also yesterday the independent directors of Cavenham, which is 51 per cent owned by Sir James's French master company Générale Occidentale, revealed that pre-tax profits for the year to March 2 should be £38.6m against £34.7m in the previous year.

In a statement to shareholders, the directors also gave details of some of the background negotiations which led to GO deciding to abandon its efforts to gain complete control of the British group.

They said GO's advisers were prepared to bid as high as 140p a share while the Cavenham advisers, Samuel Montagu, who had earlier recommended a price of 180p-200p, intimated that the directors were willing to negotiate below that price. GO, however, was not prepared to go above 140p.

According to Prudential this week's preliminary meeting took place entirely on Sir James's initiative and, apparently, went some way to removing institutional anxiety over the future prospects for Cavenham. Institutional holders had been worried about the volatility in the share and afraid Cavenham might have to sell some French interests if the GO majority were cut.

Equities rallied from early losses. Gilt-edged securities made late gains.

Sterling lost 18 pps to \$1.7172. The effective rate was 61.9 per cent.

CU bid values Estates House at £50.9m

Commercial Union has taken what the market regards as the first of two or maybe three steps towards improving its solvency margin with an agreed £50.9m bid for Estates House Investment Trust.

Terms of the offer are 231 CU shares for every 100 EHIT ordinary and 50 CU shares for every 57 cumulative preference shares in EHIT.

At the paper offer price the proposed bid values each EHIT ordinary at 291.1p per share and 110.5p per share for the preference.

Also, a group of leading merchant banks, comprising Kleinwort Benson, Faring Brothers, Leake and J. Henry Schroder Wagg, has underwritten each CU ordinary share at 114p in cash, valuing the EHIT ordinary at 263.3p per share and 100p for each preference. At the cash offer price the aggregate value of the offer is £46.1m.

It is estimated that the comparable net tangible assets attributable to ordinary EHIT shareholders on March 14 last amounted to 263.25p per share.

CU is likely to go ex-dividend during the course of the bid, which is believed to be a further 4p to the value of the insurance company's share offer terms.

The acquisition of EHIT, which was put together by merging the 19 investment and dealing companies left after the decline of the late Sir Denis Lovson's financial empire, improves CU's margin of solvency by 4 per cent to 35.2 per cent.

But the market is wondering whether this is enough. CU was a somewhat yesterday that it is nowhere near the point where it would need to raise fresh capital. But it is still treated as a capital rather than an insurance share.

This issue takes CU a third of the way towards the average industry margin of 48 per cent. The deal will also raise around £10.3m for Slater, Walker Securities, its investment trust and discretionary clients.

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Lord Glenkings, chairman of the British Agricultural Export Council, last night launched a bitter attack on the National Farmers' Union, and promptly resigned from the council.

His action came after a stormy meeting of the council in London, and was followed by the resignation of the director-general, Mr John Perrin, and the deputy chairman, Mr Dean Swift.

Their action threatened the virtual collapse of BAEC, the only national export organisation for agriculture.

Lord Glenkings accused the NFU of sabotaging its efforts to build a strong central body to promote British farm exports, by withdrawing an offer of a £35,000 grant.

Attacking the NFU move as "so silly it is unbelievable", he said many export opportunities would be lost because there could not be an effective BAEC over the next two months. "The only people to get pleasure from it will be our overseas competitors", he asserted.

Further curbs on imports from Japan are expected to result from the latest investigation announced by the Government yesterday—this time into allegedly disruptive imports of socket spanners from Japan.

The move to carry out a full investigation of Japanese representations made nearly a year ago by the Federation of British Hand Tool Manufacturers, which claimed that Japanese imports had achieved a high level of penetration in the United Kingdom market, that the five biggest producers had been forced to cut their prices to compete with dumped imports, and that employment in the domestic industry was threatened.

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PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

Fixed interest investment

MLR cut • new tap stock • tax change

I was having lunch yesterday at a discount house which shall be nameless, when the results of the weekly Treasury Bill tender, which normally determines the level of the Government's minimum lending rate, came through.

Now the discount houses act as shock absorbers between the government and the money markets, and their directors reckon to have their ears well down to the ground when it comes to interest rates.

At yesterday's news, however, a solemn hush fell over the company, their Camembert and their coffee: for on the normal formula the result would have meant another full point cut in minimum lending rate to 10 per cent—a fall much steeper than anyone had expected. More surprises followed: a new tap stock and the removal of the tax exemption for overseas residents.

The fall in MLR would have been much steeper than the Bank of England was prepared to tolerate: and so the normal formula was again suspended, and minimum lending rate has been set by fiat at 10½ per cent.

What's more, the Bank has underlined its point by obliging those discount houses which needed to borrow to square their books for the weekend, to take the money they have been asking for a full seven days. And since the new minimum lending rate does not take effect till Monday, they have been obliged to take the money at the old rate, 11 per cent.

After that those discount

houses which have been obliged to borrow will be none too keen to encourage any further fall in interest rates. But what about all those other investors, only too happy to take anything on offer in the belief that rates have further to fall?

Well, the Bank has given them something to keep them quiet: a new £800m "tap" stock, Exchequer 12½ per cent 1992, which is to be issued at £96 for a flat yield of 12.76 per cent and a redemption yield of 12.85 per cent.

Now those terms are just about in line with other stocks of the same maturity, so there's nothing to get excited about here—unless interest rates continue to fall. And after the events of the last few weeks I doubt they will.

The government has, in any case, moved to choke off any undue enthusiasm—particularly from overseas—by announcing that from henceforth there will be no tax exemption for overseas residents on new tap stocks. That doesn't, however, affect the situation on the existing 45 stocks on which interest is paid gross to overseas residents.

So at the moment it seems quite likely that all this new move will do is transfer overseas interest from the new "tap" to those existing gilts with the exemption. And that implies an improvement in prices of these stocks at least, and an opportunity to switch, eventually, into others which are the cheaper for the lack of the tax exemption.

Adrienne Gleeson

What are medallions worth?

There's no business like the memorabilia business. Or so it seems from the acres of lustrous produced technique devoted to medallions, ingot jewelry, bells, teapots, spoons and other assorted commemorative bric-à-brac.

Promotion of medallions in particular has reached a new pitch this year as Jubilee issues jostle for space with Wimbledon, MCC and Pompeii souvenirs. But even leaving Jubilee Year aside the regularity of highly priced offers of commemorative medallions attests to a large and ready market. These "collectors' items" may be the 70's answer to cigarette cards or seaside pottery—but some are very costly.

Take as an illustration a recent offer from John Pinches, one of the most active private mints, of 100 medallions depicting works of Rubens. At £25 each the total series adds up to £2,500. For individual items the standard price for medallions seems to be between £20 and £25.

This sort of price reflects a combination of bullion value, original design, workmanship and manufacturing costs. High mark-ups are usual in the silver jewelry trade. How much value should be attached to the design and the like is a subjective matter although clearly the work of an internationally acclaimed artist is likely to have an enduring investment value. But with today's nostalgic medallions what do you get for your money? In terms of intrinsic or resale value, very little, it seems. Raymond Sandforth-Baker runs a medal department at auctioneers Christie's and has approached every day of the week from people wishing to sell their collections of modern medallions.



Birmingham Mint



John Pinches



Spink

Jubilee medallions and ingots

The table shows the retail value compared with the metal value of the issues.

Seller	Item	Weight	Sale price	Value of metal
Birmingham Mint	Jubilee Medallion	1.4oz	£17.50	£3.97
John Pinches	Jubilee Medallion	1.2oz	£25.00	£3.40
Spink	Jubilee Medallion	2.44oz	£25.00	£6.93
Ratners	Jubilee Ingot	1oz	£21.50	£2.84
Eulav	Jubilee Ingot	½oz	£13.50	£1.42

* Silver price at £2.84 an oz.

In his opinion they are worth the metal value and very little else. The table illustrates the enormous gap between the offer price of three silver Jubilee medallions and their bullion value. Judging by the silver value the Spink medallion looks the best buy but even here one is paying a hefty premium for the workmanship, commemorative and artistic merits of the finished product.

The pattern is similar in other series. Pinches' "Treasures of Pompeii" offered 12 medallions at £25 each. With each containing 19 grams of silver, the intrinsic value taking the silver price at £2.84 an ounce, is just £2.

But most remarkable of the recent rash of Jubilee offers are

the silver ingots on chains on sale in most jewellers shops. These are oblong pendants merely bearing enlarged hallmarks. A company called Eulav is marketing a ½oz ingot (bullion value £1.40) for £13.50.

The rival 1oz ingot sold by Ratners at £21.50 has a bullion value of £2.84. Anyone tempted by the fact that the latter is "especially hallmarked and bearing the special mark of Her Majesty" should be aware that there is nothing "special" or even "special" about that. It is simply illegal to sell silver in the United Kingdom without these hallmarks, and in Jubilee Year this includes the Queen's head as a matter of course. Despite the gap between sell-

ing prices and bullion value, there are attempts to get some promotional mileage out of the metal content. The Eulav ingot is "a steadily appreciating investment." Pinches' "Pompeii" advertisements say "the values of great art and of precious gold on bronze and silver are undiminished indeed they are enhanced by the passage of time."

Then take the question of limited editions. Conventionally the term "limited edition" means limitation to a restricted number, say 100, or at the most 1,000. John Pinches' "strictly limited" issues are, one discovers, linked to the number of subscribers applying before a given closing date. And that is just for Britain.

National Savings Last week for super sixteenth

It isn't often that the Department of National Savings comes up with a winner but I must say it has had a pretty good 16 months. After the success of the Index-linked SAVES contracts and Retirement issue of savings certificates came the 16th issue of conventional National Savings certificates last December.

It was launched just after interest rates hit their peak with terms that even then were considered quite attractive—3.78 per cent tax free which is equivalent to a gross yield of 13.5 per cent for a basic rate taxpayer and considerably more for the wealthier. But since December interest rates elsewhere have fallen sharply leaving the 16th issue on a plateau with above average rates.

Investors who wish to sign on for a four-year stint with this issue, the most attractive yet offered, have until the end of the month to buy their holdings. Sold in £5 units the maximum holding is £1,500 an individual.

It is hardly surprising that the issue has provided one of the most popular ever. Over the past three weeks millions of new leaflets have been printed because Post Offices up and down the country simply ran out. Sales of the certificates have been running at between £45m and £50m a week since the beginning of January.

From April the suspended 14th issue is being brought back. It returns a tax free 7.59 per cent (gross equivalent yield 11.68 per cent) which is below the current building society investment rate.

Margaret Drummond

Motor insurance

Some problems you could run into if your car is a write-off

Irrespective of the number of accidents which you may have with the car during a year's insurance, the insurers must pay up for the repairs—provided, of course, you have complied with the policy conditions.

As a result, at the end of the year, the insurers could have paid out very much more than the value of the car.

With some forms of property insurance, when a claim is settled, you can be asked to provide the amount of the claim—by paying proportionate premium for it to the expiry date of the policy. Here, the theory is that you have

"used up" part of the cover and, to renege it, an additional premium must be paid.

Often, with household insurance, insurers give automatic reinstatement, free of charge (because the additional premiums might be too small to be worth collecting). This principle does not apply with motor insurance.

There are drawbacks to a motor policy in the event of serious damage to the car. The insurers, of course, are not obliged to pay more for repairing a car than it was worth immediately before the accident.

That may seem reasonable

enough. Sometimes, an owner would prefer to keep his own car rather than try to find a comparable replacement with the insurance money. Since it is generally difficult to find just what is wanted with the insurance money, it might be necessary to dip into one's own pocket to buy a slightly better car.

If, therefore, the estimate for repairs is a few pounds more than the figure put on the car by the insurers as its value immediately before the loss, sometimes an owner thinks of taking the insurance money for the insurer's estimate of the value of the car

and paying the balance of the cost of the repairs.

Unfortunately, usually it is not as easy as that. If a company settles a claim as a "write off", paying the full value of the car immediately before the accident, it is entitled to take the damaged car as salvage.

Often this can be quite valuable. Effectively, it means that, having settled a total loss, the insurer can reduce the net cost of the claim by selling the damaged car.

Often, of course, there can be a difference of opinion about how much a car was worth at a particular time.

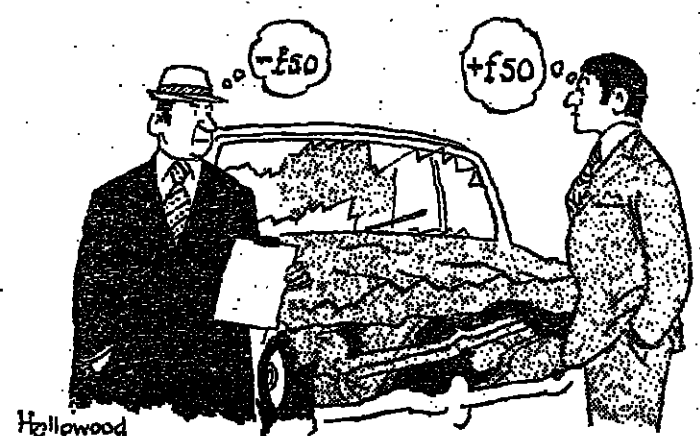
Sometimes there is a tendency on the part of insurers to think mainly in terms of the figure for which the car could have been sold, whereas one needs the figure which it would cost to replace it.

Sometimes a figure slightly below the cost of a comparable car may be fair, on the basis that the quoted price takes into account the fact that the dealer may have to take a car in part exchange; for cash he might be prepared to make some reduction in the asking price.

One way to avoid problems about how much shall be paid if insurers settle for a total

loss is to have an agreed value. Unfortunately, few insurers these days are prepared to give agreed values, on the grounds that it is expensive from the administrative point of view.

Even if one has an agreed value, so that there is no argument about how much should be paid for a "write off", the insurers are still entitled to take the car as salvage if they settle a total loss.



John Drummond "... a difference of opinion about how much a car was worth at a particular time."

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Investment trust valuations

Company	Date of valuation	Annual dividend	Net asset value after deduction of prior charges at nominal value	Investment premium (%)	3.8 Moorgate	28.02.77	2.35	71.5	74.5	2.0		
VALUATION MONTHLY					24.0	1928	6.45	238.0	250.8	92.3		
130.3 Alliance	28.02.77	6.35	338.5	248.5	30.9	13.6	107.5	110.6	104.4	10.4		
2.1 Capital & National	28.02.77	3.5	142.7	146.2	17.0	30.8	Edinburgh American	28.02.77	0.9	104.8	108.2	17.7
8.2 Grosvenor	28.02.77	3.2	81.1	81.1	1.0	30.7	Atlantic Assets	28.02.77	0.4	87.7	94.7	14.9
19.6 Dundee & London	28.02.77	2.0	58.1	70.8	4.6	13.5	Viking Resources	28.02.77	0.75	110.6	110.6	10.4
72.0 Edinburgh	28.02.77	2.55	24.9	252.4	20.7	3.2	Anglo-Welsh	28.02.77	1.0	26.6	26.6	—
38.9 First Scottish	1.03.77	2.55	104.1	106.7	14.6	5.1	Leopold Joseph	28.02.77	1.4	26.6	26.6	—
10.5 Grange	28.02.77	1.81	84.0	89.0	6.2	4.3	Thanet	28.02.77	2.4	26.6	26.6	—
57.5 Grosvenor	28.02.77	3.45	116.5	116.4	7.6	28.3	Keyser Ullmann	28.02.77	4.0	57.8	62.2	—
54.7 Guardian	28.02.77	1.96	80.1	79.9	7.8	4.3	Thornycroft	28.02.77	—	—	—	—
74.4 Invest Trust Corp	28.02.77	4.84	243.2	248.8	35.9	45.7	Raeburn	28.02.77	3.35	148.4	156.1	19.1
78.9 Investors Club	28.02.77	1.5	104.7	103.3	15.4	338.4	Romney	28.02.77	2.35	107.6	110.5	14.0
123.4 Jardine Japan	28.02.77	0.3	163.8	166.8	36.8	9.1	Canadian & Foreign	28.02.77	2.925	126.5	131.4	17.8
30.3 London & Holyrood	28.02.77	2.7	129.3	133.8	30.7	17.1	St Andrew	28.02.77	3.65	135.1	141.4	16.5
51.8 London & Montreal	28.02.77	4.5	215.2	220.5	36.0	65.6	Scottish Eastern	28.02.77	3.5	147.3	154.8	16.5
41.2 London & Prov	28.02.77	2.8	127.4	130.3	21.5	25.0	Scottish Ontario	28.02.77	3.35	157.0	164.0	22.6
98.1 Mercantile	28.02.77	0.95	141.5	146.9	22.30	32.8	Sec Trust of Scot	28.02.77	4.8	200.2	222.2	28.9
50.7 North American	28.02.77	14.50	158.7	170.0	53.30	2.8	Western Canada	28.02.77	13.0	632.2	648.5	54.3
32.5 Northern Linked	28.02.77	1.1	111.2	115.2	16.9	38.8	Murray Johnstone	28.02.77	1.4	87.1	91.3	18.5
99.3 Scottish	28.02.77	2.05	111.0	115.2	16.9	60.5	Clydesdale	28.02.77	1.45	87.1	91.3	18.5
1.1 Scottish Northern	28.02.77	1.7	103.2	108.0	19.3	16.6	Glenelg	28.02.77	1.4	100.5	105.5	14.1
98.6 Scottish United	28.02.77	4.75	103.2	108.0	25.5	5.8	Glenamary	28.02.77	1.45	100.5	105.5	14.1
56.6 Scottish	28.02.77	6.4	120.7	120.7	37.5	6.2	Scottish & Cant	28.02.77	0.8	100.5	105.5	14.1
3.1 Shires	28.02.77	1.5	111.2	115.2	34.3	67.2	Scottish Western	28.02.77	1.85	100.5	105.5	14.1
29.6 Technology	28.02.77	1.75	117.6	118.9	34.3	21.6	Second Gt Northern	28.02.77	1.6	95.9	100.2	15.8
69.9 United British	28.02.77	6.85	224.3	237.0	27.5	2.1	Simonside	28.02.77	0.7	84.4	84.4	3.6
110.0 Scottish Mortgage	28.02.77	2.4	136.0	138.6	17.6	18.7	Ashdown	28.02.77	3.4	158.3	166.1	12.8
64.9 Edinburgh & Dundee	28.02.77	3.5	168.9	172.2	21.8	25.4	Conv Loan 1988/93	28.02.77	24.75	110.80	116.30	121.0
24.2 Monks	28.02.77	1.16	81.0	62.5	5.5	15.4	Broadstone	28.02.77	4.5	153.1	173.0	12.5
115.5 Winterbottom	28.02.77	3.75	224.6	243.9	34.3	48.9	Conv Loan 1988/93	28.02.77	24.75	110.80	116.30	121.0
33.3 Baring Bros	2.03.77	1.825	112.5	121.5	14.2	44.4	Continental & Ind	28.02.77	5.0	232.2	245.4	22.4
22.9 Tribune	7.03.77	11.1	857.3	861.8	10.0	25.6	Trans-Canada	28.02.77	2	92.7	201.0	23.5
112.5 Grips Warburg	28.02.77	1.4	87.4	87.4	14.2	11.8	Conv Loan 1988/93	28.02.77	24.75	110.80	116.30	121.0
3.4 Atlantic	28.02.77	0.25	101.2	101.2	10.0	58.8	Scottish American	28.02.77	1.95	82.5	86.2	7.9
4.1 W Coast & Texas	28.02.77	0.5	107.5	107.5	10.0	11.7	Scottish European	28.02.77	1.3	47.2	47.2	2.9
61.2 American	28.02.77	—	49.3	51.3	4.1	83.2	Touche Renmant	28.02.77	1.5	64.2	67.3	4.2
18.3 Crescent Japan	28.02.77	—	170.1	170.1	26.5	27.1	Bankers	28.02.77	2.0	61.1	65.1	5.7
150.2 Cable Trust	28.02.77	5.7	166.5	166.7	8.7	12.2	C.L.R. Bankers	28.02.77	2.0	61.1	65.1	5.7
64.5 Cable Loan 1985/90	28.02.77	55.25	136.50	136.50	28.0	126.9	Cedar	28.02.77	2.3	74.0	77.2	4.7
118.1 Globe	28.02.77	3.35	111.3	111.4	16.1	37.8	City of London	28.02.77	2.1	59.1	59.1	5.5
20.7 Telephone & Gen	28.02.77	15.50	158.20	158.20	24.90	126.9	City of London	28.02.77	2.1	59.1	59.1	5.5
9.9 Conv Loan 1987/91	28.02.77	15.00	178.90	178.90	33.10	115.5	Industrial & Gen	28.02.77	1.24	37.6	30.3	6.0
14.4 Conv Loan 1988/90	28.02.77	15.00	178.90	178.90	33.10	5.0	International	28.02.77	2.34	93.6	98.8	5.9
115.5 Conv Loan 1985/89	28.02.77	15.00	178.90	178.90	33.10	19.0	Global	28.02.77	2.34	93.6	98.8	5.9
215.3 F & C Group	15.02.77	2.025	106.7	111.9	10.3	40.2	Standard	28.02.77	4.9	156.3	163.0	10.0
17.5 Cardinal	28.02.77	3.3	126.2	132.4	12.3	35.2	Trustbank	28.02.77	2.2	116.5	121.8	8.2
5.0 Conv Lk 1985/87	28.02.77	58.00	102.00	107.00	29.00	4.4	1928	28.02.77	6.45	238.0	250.8	92.3
151.2 Foreign & Co	28.02.77	2.9	164.7	164.7	10.4	4.4	Kingside	31.12.78	1.9	49.5	47.7	0.5
7 General Investors	28.02.77	—	—	—	—	27.9	Len Scottish	31.01.77	4.18	153.3	162.0	15.5
1.4 Provincial Cities	28.02.77	1.21225	29.5	29.5	—	48.9	St Andrew Ind	31.12.78	3.1	85.4	87.6	7.0
5.3 Allfunds	28.02.77	6.75	101.4	101.4	4.4	58.9	St Andrew Ind	31.01.77	4.18	153.3	162.0	15.5
22.4 Capital 50p	28.02.77	0.3375	182.4	182.4	4.4	58.9	St Andrew Ind	31.01.77	4.18	153.3	162.0	15.5
15.8 English & Caledon	28.02.77	2.3	93.6	97.6	8.0	58.9	St Andrew Ind	31.01.77	4.18	153.3	162.0	15.5
25.6 English & Scottish	28.02.77	2.2	84.3	88.3	7.3	58.9	St Andrew Ind	31.01.77	4.18	153.3	162.0	15.5
6.1 Group Investors	28.02.77	1.35	104.2	108.2	8.0	58.9	St Andrew Ind	31.01.77	4.18	153.3	162.0	15.5
5.0 London & Garmore	28.02.77	0.5	79.8	86.8	11.2	58.9	St Andrew Ind	31.01.77	4.18	153.3	162.0	15.5
19.0 London & Lendard	28.02.77	1.85	87.6	92.0	14.6	58.9	St Andrew Ind	31.01.77	4.18	153.3	162.0	15.5
10.8 London & Invest	28.02.77	1.25	49.3	54.0	6.8	58.9	St Andrew Ind	31.01.77	4.18	153.3	162.0	15.5
9.8 Maitland Investment	28.02.77	1.55	47.0	51.0	6.8	58.9	St Andrew Ind	31.01.77	4.18	153.3	162.0	15.5
7.4 Maitland	28.02.77	0.52	19.4	19.4	0.6	58.9	St Andrew Ind	31.01.77	4.18	153.3	162.0	15.5
7.4 NY & Garmore	28.02.77	0.3	41.0	41.0	0.6	58.9	St Andrew Ind	31.01.77	4.18	153.3	162.0	15.5
Garmore Investment (Scott)	28.02.77	0.825	89.9	89.9	15.3	58.9	St Andrew Ind	31.01.77	4.18	153.3	162.0	15.5
18.0 Glasgow Stockbldrs	28.02.77	2.05	118.2	123.7	16.2	58.9	St Andrew Ind	31.01.77	4.18	153.3	162.0	15.5
69.7 Bowler & Southern	28.02.77	5.5	339.3	356.9	25.8	58.9	St Andrew Ind	31.01.77	4.18	153.3	162.0	15.5
61.3 Debenham Corp	28.02.77	3.75	93.5	95.5	9.2	58.9	St Andrew Ind	31.01.77	4.18	153.3	162.0	15.5
11.8 General Stockbldrs	28.02.77	1.3	114.9	127.4	11.0	58.9	St Andrew Ind	31.01.77	4.18	153.3	162.0	15.5
116.4 General European	28.02.77	1.0	72.1	72.1	9.2	58.9	St Andrew Ind	31.01.77	4.18	153.3	162.0	15.5
51.3 Lake View	28.02.77	1.65	102.8	107.3	12.0	58.9	St Andrew Ind	31.01.77	4.18	153.3	162.0	15.5
28.4 London & Aberdeen	28.02.77	1.75	163.6	172.4	17.7	58.9	St Andrew Ind	31.01.77	4.18	153.3	162.0	15.5
15.5 Stockholders	28.02.77	1.65	104.3	110.1	15.3	58.9	St Andrew Ind	31.01.77	4.18	153.3	162.0	15.5
G. T. Maitland	28.02.77	0.825	89.9	89.9	15.3	58.9	St Andrew Ind	31.01.77	4.18	153.3	162.0	15.5
Conv Loan 1983	28.02.73	0.425	210.40	208.40	19.10	58.9	St Andrew Ind	31.01.77	4.18	153.3	162.0	15.5
General Investment	28.02.77	1.21	101.4	101.4	10.0	58.9	St Andrew Ind	31.01.77	4.18	153.3	162.0	15.5
G.T. Japan	28.02.77	1.0	174.7	174.7	20.8	58.9	St Andrew Ind	31.01.77	4.18	153.3	162.0	15.5
Hambro Group	28.02.77	4.4	187.2	208.4	19.7	58.9	St Andrew Ind	31.01.77	4.18	153.3	162.0	15.5
Shibamoto	28.02.77	4.4	187.2	208.4	19.7	58.9	St Andrew Ind	31.01.77	4.18	153.3	162.0	15.5
City of Oxford	28.02.77	3.0	104.1	117.0	9.0	58.9	St Andrew Ind	31.01.77	4.18	153.3	162.0	15.5
Hambro	28.02.77	3.0	104.1	117.0	9.0	58.9	St Andrew Ind	31.01.77	4.18	153.3	162.0	15.5
Helicent & General	28.02.77	1.838	46.8	55.2	0.8	58.9	St Andrew Ind	31.01.77	4.18	153.3	162.0	15.5
Rosemond	28.02.77	—	89.2	89.2	—	58.9	St Andrew Ind	31.01.77	4.18	153.3	162.0	15.5
Henderson Administration	28.02.77	7.7	250.8	255.5	11.9	58.9	St Andrew Ind	31.01.77	4.18	153.3	162.0	15.5
Willan	28.02.77	1.15	87.4	95.5	12.5	58.9	St Andrew Ind	31.01.77	4.18	153.3	162.0	15.5
Electric & General	28.02.77	1.15	87.4	95.5	12.5	58.9	St Andrew Ind	31.01.77	4.18	153.3	162.0	15.5
General Investment	28.02.77	1.2	83.6	84.5	7.2	58.9	St Andrew Ind	31.01.77	4.18	153.3	162.0	15.5
Maitland	28.02.77	1.75	53.6	53.6	7.8	58.9	St Andrew Ind	31.01.77	4.18	153.3	162.0	15.5
Lowland	28.02.77	1.15	42.2	42.2	—	58.9	St Andrew Ind	31.01.77	4.18	153.3	162.0	15.5
English National	28.02.77	1.1	42.2	42.2	—	58.9	St Andrew Ind	31.01.77	4.18	153.3	162.0	15.5
Def Ord 25p	28.02.77	1.1	42.2	42.2	—	58.9	St Andrew Ind	31.01.77	4.18	153.3	162.0	15.5
Philip Hill (Management)	28.02.77	3.3	106.8	114.3	11.7	58.9	St Andrew Ind	31.01.77	4.18	153.3	162.0	15.5
City & International	28.02.77	3.3	106.8	114.3	11.7	58.9	St Andrew Ind	31.01.77	4.18	153.3	162.0	15.5
General & Com	28.02.77	8.7	91.7	95.0	8.6	58.9	St Andrew Ind	31.01.77	4.18	153.3	162.0	15.5
Philip Hill	28.02.77	5.75	188.0	193.7	8.7	58.9	St Andrew Ind	31.01.77	4.18	153.3	162.0	15.5
East of Scotland	31.12.78	4.059	181.5	21.5	21.5	58.9	St Andrew Ind	31.01.77	4.18	153.3	162.0	15.5
Dominion & Gen	28.02.77	5.6										

Wall Street

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2878. DATE: March, 1963.
 2879. DATE: July, 1963; at
 2880. DATE: July, 1963; at

De & Offsho

er Trust -Bid Order

Insurance Bonds and Funds

Abney Life Insurance
 1 Churchard, ECAP 10X 97-248
 1 Equity Fund (1) 29.6 31.4
 1 Do Accruing (1) 12.4 28
 1 Prop Fund Inc 125.4 137.7
 1 Do Accruing (1) 12.4 28
 1 Select Fund (1) 70.9 34.1
 1 Cow Fund 125.4 128.7
 1 Monce Fund 125.4 118.1
 1 Pension Provant 125.4 146.6
 1 Do Accruing (1) 12.4 28
 1 Do Security 125.4 227.2
 1 Do Managed 125.4 147.4
 1 Do Managed 125.4 118.1
 10 Prop Series 4 166.2 110.3
 1 Curr Series 4 113.3 108.5
 1 Monce Series 4 166.2 107.8
 3 Min Series 4 167.8 113.5

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1966-67				1967-68			
High	Low	Average		High	Low	Average	
Bid			Offer Trust	Bid			Offer Trust
<p>was up .57¢ to 444.35. The futures index was down 2.08¢ to 436.77. The volume of trades was 1,066,770.</p>							
				55.34	55.59-57	Industrial	61.25
				141.02	142.00-143	Transportation	146.50
				141.02	142.00-143	Transportation	146.50

Funds

1966-67				1967-68			
High	Low	Average		High	Low	Average	
Bid			Offer Trust	Bid			Offer Trust
<p>High Life Assurance.</p>							
11	Pinckney	104.9	104.9	112.4	112.2	Do More	112.4 121.6
12	Pinckney	104.9	104.9	112.4	112.2	Do More	112.4 121.6
13	Pinckney	104.9	104.9	112.4	112.2	Do More	112.4 121.6
14	Pinckney	104.9	104.9	112.4	112.2	Do More	112.4 121.6
15	Pinckney	104.9	104.9	112.4	112.2	Do More	112.4 121.6
16	Pinckney	104.9	104.9	112.4	112.2	Do More	112.4 121.6
17	Pinckney	104.9	104.9	112.4	112.2	Do More	112.4 121.6
18	Pinckney	104.9	104.9	112.4	112.2	Do More	112.4 121.6
19	Pinckney	104.9	104.9	112.4	112.2	Do More	112.4 121.6
20	Pinckney	104.9	104.9	112.4	112.2	Do More	112.4 121.6
21	Pinckney	104.9	104.9	112.4	112.2	Do More	112.4 121.6
22	Pinckney	104.9	104.9	112.4	112.2	Do More	112.4 121.6
23	Pinckney	104.9	104.9	112.4	112.2	Do More	112.4 121.6
24	Pinckney	104.9	104.9	112.4	112.2	Do More	112.4 121.6
25	Pinckney	104.9	104.9	112.4	112.2	Do More	112.4 121.6
26	Pinckney	104.9	104.9	112.4	112.2	Do More	112.4 121.6
27	Pinckney	104.9	104.9	112.4	112.2	Do More	112.4 121.6
28	Pinckney	104.9	104.9	112.4	112.2	Do More	112.4 121.6
29	Pinckney	104.9	104.9	112.4	112.2	Do More	112.4 121.6
30	Pinckney	104.9	104.9	112.4	112.2	Do More	112.4 121.6
31	Pinckney	104.9	104.9	112.4	112.2	Do More	112.4 121.6
32	Pinckney	104.9	104.9	112.4	112.2	Do More	112.4 121.6
33	Pinckney	104.9	104.9	112.4	112.2	Do More	112.4 121.6
34	Pinckney	104.9	104.9	112.4	112.2	Do More	112.4 121.6
35	Pinckney	104.9	104.9	112.4	112.2	Do More	112.4 121.6
36	Pinckney	104.9	104.9	112.4	112.2	Do More	112.4 121.6
37	Pinckney	104.9	104.9	112.4	112.2	Do More	112.4 121.6
38	Pinckney	104.9	104.9	112.4	112.2	Do More	112.4 121.6
39	Pinckney	104.9	104.9	112.4	112.2	Do More	112.4 121.6
40	Pinckney	104.9	104.9	112.4	112.2	Do More	112.4 121.6
41	Pinckney	104.9	104.9	112.4	112.2	Do More	112.4 121.6
42	Pinckney	104.9	104.9	112.4	112.2	Do More	112.4 121.6
43	Pinckney	104.9	104.9	112.4	112.2	Do More	112.4 121.6
44	Pinckney	104.9	104.9	112.4	112.2	Do More	112.4 121.6
45	Pinckney	104.9	104.9	112.4	112.2	Do More	112.4 121.6
46	Pinckney	104.9	104.9	112.4	112.2	Do More	112.4 121.6
47	Pinckney	104.9	104.9	112.4	112.2	Do More	112.4 121.6
48	Pinckney	104.9	104.				

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§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

- Flat interest yield.

Home extra

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Holidays and Hotels in Great Britain & Ireland

Scotland

CULAG HOTEL

Since 1910, the Culag Hotel has been a summer residence for the Duke of Sutherland, a delightful hotel in a beautiful setting on the shore of Lochinver. The building has been recently renovated and is now one of Scotland's most attractive hotels. 54 bedrooms, 25 en-suite bathrooms, excellent cuisine and an extensive wine list. Brochure and tariff on application to the resident manager—B. L. Lyons.

Tel: Lochinver (05714) 209

SEAMILL HYDRO

AYRSHIRE

Value for money family holiday in the Clyde Coast. Fully licensed. Tel: 120 177. This beautiful seafront hotel accommodating 100 guests has acres of lawn and garden leading directly to the beach. Tennis courts, swimming pool, billiards and badminton.

PLEASE SEND FOR OUR LUXURY BROCHURE AND VALUE FOR MONEY TARIFF.

ISLE OF SKYE

One of the oldest towns on the island, Skye is a beautiful holiday resort. The town is situated on the shore of Loch Alsh, overlooking the Sound of Skye. The town is a beautiful holiday resort. The town is a beautiful holiday resort. The town is a beautiful holiday resort.

NOTICE

All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE OLD SHEPHERD'S HOUSE

For a family holiday, this house is ideal. It is a beautiful holiday resort. The house is a beautiful holiday resort. The house is a beautiful holiday resort. The house is a beautiful holiday resort.

ADVENTURE HOLIDAYS

In the Lake District for 10-14 days, this is a beautiful holiday resort. The house is a beautiful holiday resort. The house is a beautiful holiday resort. The house is a beautiful holiday resort.

CHILDREN'S HOLIDAYS

For a family holiday, this house is ideal. It is a beautiful holiday resort. The house is a beautiful holiday resort. The house is a beautiful holiday resort. The house is a beautiful holiday resort.

LAKE DISTRICT

LODGE SWISS HOTEL

Independent family run hotel in the Lake District. The house is a beautiful holiday resort. The house is a beautiful holiday resort. The house is a beautiful holiday resort. The house is a beautiful holiday resort.

SOUTH WALES

SELF-CATERING HOLIDAY HOMES

Cardiff is the capital of Wales and is ideally situated for touring the Welsh valleys. Brochure and tariff on application to the resident manager—B. L. Lyons.

Wales

SPRINGTIME IN GOWER

Enjoy the Gower Peninsula, a beautiful holiday resort. The house is a beautiful holiday resort. The house is a beautiful holiday resort. The house is a beautiful holiday resort.

Wales

PEWSESBOROUGH COAST

For a family holiday, this house is ideal. It is a beautiful holiday resort. The house is a beautiful holiday resort. The house is a beautiful holiday resort. The house is a beautiful holiday resort.

Wales

SHROPSHIRE LAKES

For a family holiday, this house is ideal. It is a beautiful holiday resort. The house is a beautiful holiday resort. The house is a beautiful holiday resort. The house is a beautiful holiday resort.

West Country

George Hotel

Castle Cary

SOMERSET

Why not take a 3-day break in the West Country? The George Hotel is a beautiful holiday resort. The house is a beautiful holiday resort. The house is a beautiful holiday resort. The house is a beautiful holiday resort.

West Country

ST. MARYS CORNWALL

For a family holiday, this house is ideal. It is a beautiful holiday resort. The house is a beautiful holiday resort. The house is a beautiful holiday resort. The house is a beautiful holiday resort.

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